The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,070.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town ....Rs.	52	0
——— including postage.... ,,	73	0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town.. ,,	28	0
——— including postage.... ,,	38	0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town ,,	16	0
——— including postage.... ,,	21	0
For one month, delivered in Town.......... ,,	6	0
——— including postage.... ,,	7	12
Single Copy for Cash .... ,,	0	4
Back Numbers .... ,,	0	8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under

First insertion ....Rs.	5	0
Second Ditto .... ,,	2	3
Third Ditto .... ,,	2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0	2 As. per line

but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ...... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ...... 5 ,, ,,
Third and succeeding 2 ,, ,,
In the native languages, double the above.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES. EACH—RUPEE 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is ONE RUPEE *and the announcement must be authenticated.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTHS.

HURFORD—October 23rd, at Dalhousie, Punjab, the wife of H. P. Hurford, Esq., 3rd Regiment, of a son.

RICHARDS—October 5th, at Simla, the wife of Mr. L. Richards, of a daughter.

ECKFORD—October 29th, at Landour, the wife of Major J. J. Eckford, Staff Corps, of a son.

OLIVER—October 26th, at Murree, the wife of W. J. Oliver, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

NEWBERY—MACKILLIGIN—October 27th, at Lahore, by the Rev. Henry Murray, M.A., Chaplain of Meean Meer, Edward Newbery, Esq., Bengal Staff Corps, to Eliza Anne, youngest daughter of the late William Mackilligin, Esq., of Belugas, Morayshire, N. B.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam Ship "SATTARA," 1,250 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander G. BETTS, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 10th November, at noon, calling at the following Ports, viz.:—

	Nov.		Nov.
Leave BOMBAY	10	Leave GALLE	20
,, Carwar	12	,, Negapatam	23
,, Mangalore	13	,, Pondicherry	
,, Cannanore	14	,, Madras	24
,, Calicut	14	,, Coconada	26
,, Beypore	15	,, Vizagapatam	27
,, Cochin	16	,, Bimlipatam	27
,, Tuticorin	18	,, Gopalpore	
,, Colombo	19	,, CALCUTTA Arrive	30

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the Steamer at Madras.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

UP.	Nov.	Nov.	DOWN.	Nov.	Dec.
Leave Bombay	2 &	16	Leave Bussorah	20 &	4
,, Kurrachee	6	20	,, Fao	20	4
,, Guadur	7	21	,, Bushire	22	6
,, Muscat	10	24	,, Linga	24	8
,, B. Abbas	12	26	,, B. Abbas	26	10
,, Linga	13	27	,, Muscat	28	12
,, Bushire	16	30	,, Guadur	30	14
		Dec.		Dec.	
,, Fao	17	1	,, Kurrachee	2	16
Arrive Bussorah	18	2	Arrive Bombay	5	19

The Steam-ship "EUPHRATES," 750 tons, 130 H.P., Commander J. AVERN, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 6th November, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "MARTABAN," 510 tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. C. SHARP, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 9th November, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO HONGKONG VIA TUTICORIN.

THE s. s. "NADA," 1,000 tons, Captain Wood, will be despatched to the above Ports about 15th proximo.

For Freight and Passage apply to STEARNS, HOBART, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 31st October 1868.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Barque "Phœnix," from Moulmein, are requested to send their Bills of Lading to us for countersignature and take delivery of their Goods with all despatch, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the expense and risk of the concerned.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Agents for Owner.

Bombay, 4th November 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "John Elliott," arrived from Calcutta, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "John Elliott."

Bombay, 3rd November 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Barque "L'Allegro," arrived from Liverpool, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Barque "L'Allegro."

Bombay, 2nd November 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "New Brunswick," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of the Ship "New Brunswick."

Bombay, 2nd November 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Barque "Princess of Wales," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Le Gallais will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after leaving the Ship's deck.

Delivery Orders accompanied with Bills of Lading to be sent to us for countersignature.

MACDONALD, TWEEDIE, & Co.,
Agents for Barque "Princess of Wales."

Bombay, 5th November 1868.

NOTICE.—Tenders are hereby invited, to be lodged up till noon on Saturday 7th instant, for effecting repairs necessary to the Ship "New Brunswick." For further particulars apply to Captain Suckling on board, or to W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 5th November 1868.

ROSSELET & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1858.
CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.,
No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

S. MAW & SON,
Manufacturers of
SURGEONS' INSTRUMENTS,
INFANTS' FEEDING BOTTLES, LINT, &c., &c.,
And Dealers in all kinds of
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,
AND
APOTHECARIES' WARES,
11 & 12, ALDERSGATE ST., LONDON, E. C.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES forwarded to the Trade on receipt of Business Card.

SARSAPARILLA.

Scrofula, Eruptions of the Face, Boils, Glandular Affections, Scorbutic Spots, Gout, Rheumatic Pains, Acidity of the Stomach, and all Skin Diseases are removed or ameliorated by taking

WATTS'S
ALKALINE COMPOUND OF SARSAPARILLA.

This invaluable preparation not only gives tone to the system, but purifies the blood, exhilarates the spirits, and strengthens the constitution. This solution being a concentrated article, and prepared by steam, is more efficacious, and cheaper, than those medicines generally sold as Sarsaparillas.

During the last 80 years it has been strongly recommended by the Medical Profession.

Sold in bottles at 4s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. each. Manufacturing Agents Cox, GOULD & Co., Chemists, London. Agents in Calcutta—R. Scott, Thomson & Co.; Bombay—Treacher & Co.; Madras—Barrie & Co.; The Punjaub Trading Co. Limited Umballa, Meean Meer, Lucknow and Simla.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods *via* Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

RATES OF FARE.

To SUEZ.—1st class £45. 2nd class £25. } exclusive
To TRIESTE.—1st class £64 10s. 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers leave Bombay on the 20th of each month and Suez on or near the 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. STEPHEN, KENNARD & Co., London; Messrs. TOD, KENNARD & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. TOD, RATHBONE & Co., Alexandria; AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Trieste and Venice, and Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE, et FILS, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship "MAGDALA," 2,200 Tons, Captain THOMPSON, will be despatched on the 20th November next.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

Bombay, 4th November, 1868.

WANTED.

WANTED, a Passage, in a Sailing or Steam Vessel proceeding to England, via the Cape, for an European Insane. The Vessel tendering will be required to carry a Surgeon.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 29th Oct. 1868.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, a BUNGALOW, No. 147 Malabar Hill, recently vacated by C. J. MAYHEW, Esq., Barrister. Apply to REMINGTON & Co., Agents, Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited).

Bombay, 20th June 1868.

TO LET, ROOMS in GRANT BUILDINGS. The HOUSE in FORBES STREET, next to Messrs. Bennett & Co. The PREMISES in PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, near the Elphinstone Circle, consisting of Offices, Godowns, and Stabling, formerly occupied by the Government Commissariat Department. Apply to

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents to the Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited.

TO BE LET—Rent moderate (immediate possession, Fort, Elphinstone Circle)—The first entire Floor of the Premises No. 16, G. (known as Cursetjee Furdoonjee's Building, opposite the old Forbes Office), just vacated by Messrs. Jules Seigfried and Co.

On Malabar Hill, three very excellent Bungalows Nos. 72, 73, 74. No. 72 was formerly occupied by W. H. Thacker, Esq.; No 73 do. P. E. Bendir, Esq.; and No. 74 do. Monsieur J. P. Negreponte. Apply to Culliandass Kirparam residing near Bhoolaser Temple, House No. 34.

TO LET, on Malabar Hill, the Property of the Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited) in Liquidation)—

Three Houses, Nos. 5, 6, and 7, in Compounds, adjoining each other in line near the public road.

The above will be shown at any time on application to MR. J. GAHAGAN, Company's Storekeeper, Girgaum, and the terms as to Rent, &c., can be ascertained by addressing the undersigned.

JAMES G. SMITH, } Liquidators.
JAMES RANKEN, }

Elphinstone Circle, 24th September 1868.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY WATER WORKS.—Notice is hereby given that Vehar Water will be entirely shut off from the Island on Saturday next, the 7th instant, at about 6 A.M., and that the Main will probably remain closed till 6 P.M., on the same day.

Houses should therefore be provided with the requisite supply of Water on Friday afternoon.

RUSSEL AITKEN,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Bombay, 3rd November 1868.

TO HOUSEHOLDERS and BACHELORS living in Apartments, &c., &c.—The very recent improvements made by the Engineers to Moule & Co., in their recently patented invention, have now perfected the same, and not only are Moule's Earth Closets beyond the possibility of getting out of order; but *fittings* have been made, and consigned to the undersigned, which can be adapted to any existing accommodation, rendering the same almost as salutary as the adoption of a Closet. No family should be without either an Earth Closet or Set of Fittings. Prices of Closets range from Rs. 95 to Rs. 110, and fittings from Rs. 27.

Apply to CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

NOTICE.—To be sold by Public Auction in H. M.'s Dockyard, on Monday the 9th November, and the days following, a quantity of old and unserviceable Marine Stores, consisting of Awnings old, Canvas, Sails, Rope old (Coir and Europe), Masts, Yards, Iron, Brass, and Copper old, Cases, Casks, Tins, Coal Dust, &c. Also Stores returned from Abyssinia, such as Hawsers, Coir, Gunny Bags, Ensigns and Tanks Iron, &c., &c. Terms of Sale as usual, and for further particulars apply to the undersigned.

W. L. SEARLE, Lieut., late I. N.,
Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 29th Oct. 1868.

SCINDE PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED,
(IN LIQUIDATION).
શીંદ પરેશ કંપની (લીમીટેડ)
सींद प्रेस कंपनी (लिमिटेड.)

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned are prepared to receive private offers for the purchase of the following Machinery and Buildings of the Sind Press Company (Limited) in liquidation:—

Two pairs patent coupled Steam Engines, fitted with 8 high and low pressure brass pumps, complete, with appurtenances, now lying in the premises of the Fort Press Company, in the Fort.

12 large dressed Stone Slabs for Presses.

20 do. do for 2 pairs Engines.

One pucka-built Building, situate at Kurrachee near the harbour, admeasuring 18,758 square yards, more or less, on which a local cess of Rs. 21½ per year is payable to Government. The land is held from Government on lease for 99 years. For further particulars, apply to

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,
Agents for the Liquidator.

Bombay, 28th Oct. 1868.

CLARENDON FAMILY HOTEL.
(NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.)

THE present Proprietor, who has just purchased the property and effects belonging to the Clarendon Family Hotel, Bombay, takes this opportunity of inviting the attention of the Gentlemen who have heretofore patronised the Hotel, and of the public in general, to the vastly extended comforts and advantages which the Hotel, under the new Management, affords to sojourners and residents in Bombay.

The present Proprietor, in undertaking the business of the Hotel, has no aim to immediate profit, but he will endeavour steadastly to give the Hotel "a local habitation and a name" among a far wider circle than that in which it may hitherto be known. He has cheerfully made large sacrifices to carry this intention into effect. He trusts that those who visit the Hotel will be ready to testify that the execution does not fall short of the design.

The idea of "home comforts" and of the ease, free from restraint, which one enjoys at "home" has seldom been associated with Indian Hotels. The Proprietor hopes that the present Management of the Clarendon Family Hotel will remove this reproach as far as that Hotel is concerned. With this end in view, he will be happy to receive on most reasonable terms as many permanent residents at the Hotel as can be received without interfering with the intention to make it a home for each and all.

The Proprietor has had experience in the management of an Hotel for a number of years, and having studied the wants of European Gentlemen, he is in a position to make his Hotel all that he promises to make it. Being constantly on the premises, and attending to everything in person, he may assure his patrons that nothing that may conduce to their comfort and convenience shall be left unattended to.

The Clarendon Family Hotel possesses, among others, the following advantages:—

The Hotel premises are finely situated in the vicinity of the Byculla Railway station, while the rooms are lofty and airy, without an obstruction in any direction from buildings in the neighbourhood.

An extensive and beautiful Garden, such as no other Hotel in Bombay can boast of, surrounds the premises, the grounds in the front and rear being spacious and laid out at considerable expense and with great taste.

An abundant supply of Vehar water is available in all parts of the Hotel.

The servants have been selected with care and judgment, and all are men of experience in their profession.

The Proprietor will spare neither trouble nor expense to make the table attractive at all times. The supplies will be procured from traders of the highest respectability, whose position is a sufficient guarantee for the genuineness and excellence of their goods.

CERTIFICATES.

Certificate granted by Lord STRATHNAIRN, G. C. B. and G. C. S. I., late Commander-in-Chief in India.

Perfectly satisfied with the Hotel, the civility and extremely obliging conduct of Mr. Framjee.

(Signed.) HUGH ROSE.

Certificate granted by Lord NAPIER of Magdala, G. C. B. and G. C. S. I., Commander-in-Chief of Bombay,

I have found the Clarendon Hotel comfortable, and the establishment very attentive. (Signed.) R. NAPIER.

Certificate granted by Lieut.-Colonel R. B. MOORE.

I have been here for some days on four occasions. The Proprietor and his people are particularly civil and attentive. The Hotel is quiet and clean, and there are no objectionable persons admitted. I should strongly recommend travellers giving it a trial.

(Signed.) R. B. MOORE.

Colonel and Mrs. TURNER remained at the Clarendon Hotel for 5 days and found it very quiet and well conducted, the Proprietor most obliging.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY.
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
Apollo House. Bombay.

By Appointment.
To the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN;
The present Viceroy and Governor General of India
His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

SEASON 1868-69.

MESSRS. BADHAM and Company, in announcing the arrival of their Shipments for the present season, beg to call special attention to the great extension of all Departments.

The Goods have been carefully selected by Mr. BADHAM from the best London and Parisian Markets, and in order to obtain the latest novelties, the Goods have been despatched by the Overland Route.

	HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S SPECIAL INDIAN HOSIERY	Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, p. doz.	12 to	21
	Superfine do. do.	18 ,,	21
	Balbriggan embossed Silk do.	25	
	Fine Striped and Fancy Socks	14 ,,	20
	Fine Mixed Silk and Cotton	25	
	Superfine Grey and Mixed Merino	13 ,,	18¼
	Extra Super do. Mixed Striped	21 ,,	24
	Lisle Thread ½ Hose	20	
	Do. Fancy Striped	23	
	Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	25 ,,	45
	Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings for Shikaring &c., per pair	3 ,,	6
	Celebrated India Gauze under Vests	4½ ,,	6¼
	Silk and Wool Pants	5 ,,	8
	India Gauze Pants	7 ,,	8
	Grey Merino Pants	6 ,,	8
	Bathing Drawers, Striped Fancy Cotton	2½	

	SHIRT DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	A.
BADHAM'S SHIRTS	Fine Longcloth Shirts per doz.	45	0
	White Zephyr Shirts per doz. 55, 60,	65	0
	Do. Dress Do. ,,	75	0
	Pure Silk and Wool Shrunk, each.	10	8
	Do. all Wool ,,	10	0
	Do. Cashmere ,,	10	8
	Spun Silk Shirts ,,	12	8
	French Printed Shirts per doz.	70	0
	Spun Silk Sleeping Suits, each	25	0
	Cashmere Do. ,,	20	0
	Silk and Wool Do. (indispensable).	20	0
	Prince of Wales Do.	18	0
	THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts: a new Material highly recommended to those who cannot wear Flannel and require an absorbing Material, each	8	8

	COLLAR DEPARTMENT.			
BADHAM'S THREE-FOLD COLLARS	The Pall Mall	per dozen Rs.	7	0
	do. with Tie	,,	7	8
	The Belgian	,,	7	0
	do. with Tie	,,	7	8
	The Shakspear	,,	7	0
	do. with Tie	,,	7	8
	The Regent	,,	7	0
	The Indian	,,	7	0
	The Improved West End	,,	7	0

	FANCY DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	A.
BADHAM'S SCARFS, TIES, &c.	The Duke of Edinburgh Scarf.	3	0
	The Rotten Row Scarf	3	8
	The Bond Street do ,,	3	8
	The Bond Street Washing Scarf.	1	0
	The Windsor Scarf for Sailor's Knot, Gauze Silk, Satin, &c., Rs. 2-8 to	4	0
	An Immense Assortment of all kinds of Scarfs and Ties.		
	Guyot's Improved French Braces	2	8
	India Rubber with Buck Skin Ends	5	0
	The United Service Brace	3	0
	Bridle Leather Belts	3	0

LINEN DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
Damask Napkins of all sizes		
Damask Table Cloths, to dine four to twenty persons		
Gentlemen's Cambric Handkerchiefs ready for use ....per dozen	12-8 to	25
Gentlemen's Handkerchiefs, Colored Borders ,,		16-8
Gentlemen's French Cambric, with Photographs		32-8

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
Gold Solitaires, Plain	15 to	30
,, ,, Chased	15 ,,	30
,, ,, Enameled	16 ,,	30
,, Sleeve Links	18 ,,	30
,, Shirt Studs	14 ,,	30
,, Scarf Rings	8 ,,	12
,, Scarf Pins (latest novelties)	10 ,,	30

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
Overland Trunks	20 to	32
Solid Leather Portmanteaus	50 ,,	70
Railway Portmanteaus	16 ,,	30
Leather Bags (of all descriptions)		
Scotch Mauds	12 ,,	35
Railway Rugs	12 ,,	50

Witney Rugs, Overland Chairs, Invalid Chairs, Clothes Bags, Real Morocco Courier Bags, Rug Straps, Cholera Belts.

	HAT DEPARTMENT.			
ELLWOOD'S EXTRA QUALITY	Paris Hats		14	0
	Drab Shell Felt		10	8
	The Celt Black and Drabs		8	8
	The Jerome	do.	7	8
	The Cantab	do.	7	8
	The Isis	do.	7	8
	The Derby	do.	7	8

ELLWOOD'S AIR CHAMBER HELMETS BEST QUALITY
{ Hunting, Patent Inner Bands
,, Turban ,,
,, lined Cork.
Helmets.

The new Regulation Helmets, Hawkes' Patent best Quality.

LINCOLN AND BENNETT'S } Black Velvet Hats..........Rs. 16

GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

GENT'S.	GENT'S.
Military Doe.	White.
Dogskin.	Straw.
Driving Gloves.	Lavender.
Drab Norway.	Black.
Lisle Thread.	Drabs assorted.
	French Dog Skin.

STICKS.

Best Red Blankets Rs. 25 per pair.

UMBRELLAS.

Gent's Plain and Twill Silk Fox's Paragon Frames, Ladies, Plain Silk, Ivory and Carved Oak Handles.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
Indian Hosiers.

POONA BREAD DEPOT.—The Proprietor of the Poona Bread Depot begs to inform the Public that he is prepared to supply BREAD, BISCUIT, FLOUR, &c., of a superior quality. Charges moderate.

Apply to P. A. DE NAZARETH, at Dhobie Talao, House No. 25.

All orders will be promptly attended to.

MESSRS. GEO. NICOLL & Co. have the pleasure to announce to their numerous Customers that they have received Overland a new Stock of BOOTS and SHOES of all descriptions (English and French).

Messrs. G. N. & Co. take this opportunity of returning thanks for the liberal support received during the past year, and trust by strict attention to all Orders they may be favoured with, to merit a further continuance of the same.

Price Lists, post free on application, containing directions for self-measurement.

24, Meadow Street, Bombay, and 1, East Street, Poona.
13th October 1868.

BROACH EXHIBITION.—Intending EXHIBITORS are particularly requested to send in complete LISTS of the ARTICLES to be EXHIBITED and the SPACE REQUIRED as early as possible.

The Committee will be prepared by the 1st of November to receive Goods of a non-perishable nature.

Machinery requiring power should be sent in not later than the 20th of November.

Perishable articles will be received on the day previous to opening.

Special arrangements can be made for Jewellery, &c.

Prospectuses, forms of demand for Space, and other information, may be obtained by applying to the undersigned.

JAMES GREAVES, Secretary.

Broach, 25th September 1868.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—LUBRICATING OIL.—Just received a shipment of this Oil from Young's Patent Parafin Light and Mineral Oil Company.

"Jenning's" Patent Tip-up Lavatory Basins with self-closing Supply Valves.
Suction and Delivery Hose.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron Sheets.
Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Pipes.
Steam Engines and Boilers.
Plate, Bar, Angle and T. Iron.
Cast, Sheer, and Blister Steel.
Engineers' and Contractors' Tools.
Ornamental Cast Iron Work, Gates and Railings.
Estimates given for all kinds of Iron Work and Machinery.

17th August 1868. W. NICOL & Co.

MILINERY ESTABLISHMENT,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA,
ALSO
No. 3, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED IN 1851.
MRS. LAKE

Has always on hand a choice selection of Millinery kept up by supplies received OVERLAND.

WEDDING and MOURNING ORDERS executed with the greatest care and punctuality.

Orders from Outstations must be accompaneid by a Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

N.B.—LADIES' OWN MATERIALS MADE UP.

NOTICES.

GREAT AMERICAN CIRCUS
SATURDAY EVENING, 7TH NOVEMBER.
A GREAT BILL!
THE WHOLE OF THIS POWERFUL COMPANY IN A GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
TUESDAY, EVENING, 10TH NOVEMBER.
COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO THE BROTHERS RIDGWAY,
AND GREATEST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
Doors open at half-past Eight; commence at Nine.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class, Rs. 5	Third Class Rs. 2
Second Class ,, 3	Fourth Class ,, 1

First Class Seats may be secured at Messrs. Soundy & Company's, and at the Circus daily.

F. H. POLLOCK, Agent.

STUDIO.—No. 9, HUMMUM STREET.
SYKES AND DWYER,
LANDSCAPE AND PORTRAIT PHOTOGRAPHERS.

Portraits taken daily from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

FOR SALE—Views of Bombay, Poona, Sattara, Kurrachee, Sholapore, Beejapore, Caves of Elephanta, Karlee, Groups of Brahmins, Hindoos, Nautch Girls, Bunnias, &c., &c.

NATIVE CHARACTERS.

Houses, Horses, Tombs, &c., taken to order.

AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY of WESTERN INDIA.—NOTICE.—The Agri-Horticultural Society of Western India have received their second supply of fresh VEGETABLE and FLOWER SEEDS from London, and Seeds can be had at very moderate prices on application to the Honorary Secretary to the Society.

Outstation Orders must be accompanied by Remittances or reference in Bombay, as also with instructions as to the way in which they are to be forwarded.

Detailed Lists of Seeds can be had, free of charge, on application to the undersigned, and payment of one anna for postage stamp in cases where lists are required to be forwarded by Post.

W. GRAY, M.B.,
Honorary Secretary to the Society.

Town Hall, Bombay, 21st October, 1868.

THE COMMERCIAL FINANCE AND STOCK EXCHANGE CORPORATION, LIMITED (UNDER LIQUIDATION).—Notice is hereby given that we, the Liquidators of the Commercial Finance and Stock Exchange Corporation (Limited), being about to declare a Third and Final Dividend of the Assets of the Corporation, hereby require before doing so that all persons having claims of whatever nature against the said Corporation do at once declare such to us, at the Office of Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile, within 14 days from this date, failing which the Final Dividend will be distributed and no further claims on the Corporation can or will be entertained.

G. S. CLAY, } Liquidators of the
CURSETJEE HORMUSJEE, } Commercial Finance and Stock Exchange Corporation, Limited).

Bombay, 2nd November 1868.

NOTICE.—Sealed Tenders are invited for the Roads near the Churney Road Station of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway to be delivered on or before the noon of the 12th instant.

A Schedule of quantities and Specification can be obtained on application at the Office of the Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor, where the Plans can also be seen.

A deposit of 2 per cent will be required on tendering, to be forfeited in the event of evasion or delay in signing the requisite Deed of Contract, and a further deposit of 8 per cent from the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

The Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, and no reason will be assigned for the rejection of any or all of the Tenders.

J. A. FULLER, Lt.-Col., R. E.,
Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor.

Bombay, 3rd November 1868.

NOTICE.—Sealed Tenders are invited for a Building for the accommodation of Offices of Public Works Officers at Bombay, to be delivered on or before the noon of the 12th instant.

A Schedule of quantities and Specification can be obtained on application at the Office of the Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor, where the Plans can also be seen.

A deposit of 2 per cent will be required on tendering, to be forfeited in the event of evasion or delay in signing the requisite Deed of Contract, and a further deposit of 8 per cent from the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

The Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, and no reason will be assigned for the rejection of any or all of the Tenders.

J. A. FULLER, Lt.-Col. R. E.,
Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor.

Bombay, 3rd November 1868.

THE PARLOUR GYMNASIAM.—Attention is invited to this excellent contrivance for securing athletic exercise; it is accompanied by a Trapeze and seat and a series of diagrams illustrating the almost endless variety of evolutions that may be performed upon it. Price in box. Rs. 35.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

WHATMAN'S DRAWING PAPERS.—Just to hand "Royal," "Imperial," "Double Elephant," and "Antiquarian"

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

SPENCER'S MAGNETIC FILTERS.—This Filter is recommended by the highest authorities; it is the only one which remains unimpaired after long continued use.

A few No. 3 still available. Price. Rs. 38.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

STATIONERY CABINETS, with folding Doors, having compartments for Paper and Envelopes of all sizes, Porcelain Slate, Date case, Drawer, two Ink Bottles, &c., Mahogany or Oak, Letter Paper size. Rs. 38.

Do. do. Foolscap do. Rs. 50.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

BINOCULAR FIELD GLASSES.—The undersigned have just received several capital instruments, at very moderate prices, viz. Rs. 55, 60, 65, 80.

Negretti's Staff Officers' Binocular Rs. 100.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

	Rs.	
Heath on Diseases of the Jaw	9	0
Dickens' Our Mutual Friend	2	12
Sewell's Historical Selections	4	8
Illustrated London News Almanac 1869	0	12
Mitchell's Manual of Practical Assaying	21	0
The Wild Man of the Woods	3	12
Tom Holt's Log, by W. S. Hayward	1	8
Harry's Ladder to Learning	3	12
Griffith's Artillerist Manual. New edition, 1868	5	12
Home's Tales of the Spirit World	0	12
Claret's Freemasonry, with lock and key	24	0
Second Mrs. Tillotson	1	8
Lockyer's Elementary Astronomy	4	4
Bacon's Essay. Golden Treasury Series	3	0
Practical Horsemanship, by Harry Hieover	3	12
The Percy Anecdotes	2	12
Peggy, and other Tales	2	12
Book of Nonsense	2	12
Children's Musical Companion	3	0
Barlow on the strength of Materials	13	8
Crabb's English Synonyms	11	4
Enquire within upon Everything	1	12
Churchill's Manual of Midwifery	9	0
Novello's Hadyn's Creation	1	8
——— Handel's Messiah	1	8
Miss Braddon's Aurora Flood, Lady Audley's Secret, Eleanor's Victory, Doctor's Wife, Only a Clod, Sir Jasper's Tenant, Lady Lisle, Lady's Mile, Henry Dunbar, Birds of Prey, Trail of the Serpent, Captain of the Vulture, John Marchmont's Legacy.—Each	1	8
Tupper's Proverbial Philosophy, Illustrated	16	0
Proctor's Legends and Lyrics. Illustrated	16	0
Jean Ingelow's Poems. Illustrated	16	0
Macaulay's Lays of Ancient Rome. Illustrated	16	0
Ingoldsby Legends. Illustrated	16	0
Moore's Lalla Rookh Illustrated	16	0
Aytoun's Lays of the Scotish Cavaliers. Illustrated.	16	0
Moore's Irish Melodies. Illustrated	16	0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION.
BOXER CARTRIDGES
FOR
SNIDER RIFLE.

The above Cartridges are made in three sizes, viz., ·577 (or Snider Enfield) bore; ·500 (or half-inch) bore; and ·451 (or small) bore.

These CARTRIDGES have been adopted after careful comparative trials against all other descriptions, by HER MAJESTY'S WAR DEPARTMENT, as the Standard RIFLE AMMUNITION for the BRITISH ARMY, and are not only used exclusively for the SNIDER RIFLE, but are adapted to all other systems of military BREECH-LOADING RIFLES.

They are the cheapest Cartridges known, carrying their own ignition, and being made wholly of Metal, are Waterproof and imperishable in any climate.

Boxer Cartridge Cases (empty,) of all three sizes, picked with or without bullets, and machine for fastening same in Cartridges.

Makers of BOXER CARTRIDGES, ·450 bore, for Revolving Pistols, in use in Her Majesty's Navy.

PIN CARTRIDGES, for Lefaucheux Revolvers of 12 M, 9 M, and 7 M, bore.

CENTRAL FIRE and PIN FIRE CARTRIDGES, for all sizes of Guns, Rifles and Revolvers.

Double Water proof and E B Caps. Wire Cartridges for killing game at long distances. Felt Waddings to improve the shooting of guns; and every description of Sporting and Military Ammunition.

ELEY BROTHERS,
GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON, W.C.
WHOLESALE ONLY

NOTICES.

THOMAS LIDBETTER, NOTARY PUBLIC and AVERAGE ADJUSTER.
Rampart Row.

P. GRANT AND SON,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS.
No. 1 MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.—Messrs. Kunkler and Preiswerck, of Marseilles, beg to announce that they have this day established themselves in Bombay as Commission Merchants under the Style and Firm of

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co.

Bombay, 2nd November 1868.

NOTICE.—Mr. Edward Doering will sign our Firm from this date. Mr. Julius Strecker is also authorised to sign our Firm per procuration.

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co.

Bombay, 2nd November 1868.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the late Firm of WALTER & Co., of Meadow Street, Bombay, are requested forthwith to pay the amount of their Account to the undersigned, otherwise legal proceedings will be taken for the recovery thereof.

THOMAS RANDALL.

3, Parsee Bazaar Street.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to give Notice that he ceased to be a Partner in the firm of Scott, McClelland, & Co., Civil Engineers and Architects, on the 1st of October 1868. The business will henceforth be carried on by Mr. John Campbell and Mr. D. E. Gostling under the same name as formerly.

WALTER McCLELLAND.

4th November 1868.

STILL ON HAND, a few copies of "An Examination of the Principles of the System of Municipal Government in force in the City of Bombay; with a brief exposition of some of its Theoretical and Practical defects: being the purport of a Memorandum submitted to the Bombay Government by a Local Justice of the Peace."—Price 12 annas.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 21st October 1868.

NOTICE.—Gentlemen willing to join in re-establishing the old Bombay Yacht Club are invited, by the undersigned, to meet at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine, on Tuesday next, the 10th instant, at 3 P.M.

G. F. HENRY, }
T. TAYLOR, } Secretaries, pro. tem.
G. T. ROBINSON, }

Bombay, 5th November 1868.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c. &c.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette Press* is prepared to execute Copper Plate Printing and Engraving on the Premises.

Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., Card Plates, Wedding Cards, &c. &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office.

April, 1868.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 651 OF 1867.

Shapoorjee Nusserwanjee Dundas, ...Plaintiff.

vs.

Sorabjee Nusserwanjee Dundas and Bajunjee Furdoonjee, Hormusjee Eduljee Madun, and Jamsetjee Rustomjee Appoo, the Trustees of Sorabjee Nusserwanjee Dundas; Otto Muller, Alexander Thomson, and Augustus Charles Gumpert, the Trustees of Nowrojee Ardaseer Davur; and Meetheebaee, widow of the late Nusserwanjee Nowrojee Dundas. } Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decretal Order made in the above Suit, and bearing date the 11th June 1868, the following immoveable property will be sold in one Lot by Public Auction before CHARLES EDWARD FOX, Esq., Commissioner of the High Court of Bombay, at his Office in the Court-house, on WEDNESDAY the 18th day of November 1868, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon, all the Estate and Interest of the abovenamed Shapoorjee Nusserwanjee Dundas, Sorabjee Nusserwanjee Dundas, and of Bajunjee Furdoonjee, Hormusjee Eduljee Madun, and Jamsetjee Rustomjee Appoo, the Trustees of Sorabjee Nusserwanjee Dundas; and of Otto Muller, Alexander Thomson, and Augustus Charles Gumpert, the Trustees of Nowrojee Ardaseer Davur; and of Metheebaee, widow of the late Nusserwanjee Nowrojee Dundas, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of land, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house and shops built and standing thereon, with the appurtenances, situate within the Fort of Bombay, on the west side of Parsee Bazaar Street, containing by admeasurement 129 square yards, be the same a little more or less, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 784, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes No. 15, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the north by the old Beef Market Lane, (otherwise known as old Butcher's Street), on or towards the south partly by a gutter and partly by the house of Darasha Dorabjee Randeria, on or towards the east by Parsee Bazaar Street, and on towards the west by a house belonging to Cursetjee Ardaseer Hera Manekna, which land, messuage, shops, and premises now advertised for sale have been for some years in the occupation of Sorabjee Nusserwanjee Dundas, or his tenants, and are now in the occupation of the Trustees of Sorabjee Nusserwanjee Dundas or their tenants. For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made at the Office of the Commissioner of the High Court; and at the Office of MR. W. H. THACKER, Solicitor for the said Plaintiff, No. 3 Rampart Row; and at the Office of MR. J. S. HURRELL, Solicitor for the Defendant, Sorabjee Nusserwanjee Dundas and his Trustees, Rampart Row; and at the Office of Messrs. DALLAS & Co., Solicitors for the Defendants, Otto Muller, Alexander Thomson, and Augustus Charles Gumpert, Trustees of Nowrojee Ardaseer Davur, Church Street; and at the Office of Messrs. MACFARLANE AND GREEN, Solicitors for the Defendant, Metheebaee, widow, Apollo Street.—Dated this 3rd day of October 1868.

CHARLES E. FOX, Commissioner.

ENGLISH & EUROPEAN NEWS.
"THE MAIL:"

A Paper containing the news, the principal leaders, a well-digested summary, and all interesting matter from *The Times*.

The Newspaper hitherto known as the *Evening Mail*, having become the property of the Proprietors of *The Times*, IS NOW published twice a week, under the title of "THE MAIL," at the price of Threepence per copy as heretofore.

The days of publication will be Tuesday and Friday, and each paper will contain the news and all matters of interest appearing in the three previous numbers of *The Times*, which will thus be rendered available, in a cheap and convenient form, for persons residing abroad or in the Colonies.

Subscribers can obtain "THE MAIL" through Newspaper Agents, or may have it from the Publisher, on prepayment at Printing House Square, London.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the LABELS of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT;

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The GENUINE Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S (late BRIDGE'S) ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA. Prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—*Sir Astley Cooper.*

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—*Medical Review.*

Sold in ¼, ½, and pint bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Addresses also Trade Mark—(W in a diamond).

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not effected by Climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ⅛, ¼, and ½-pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in half and quarter-pint bottles.

Prepared only by THOS. WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London.

BOMBAY:—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, TREACHER & Co., Limited, (Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort), POONAH.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

NOTICES.

REDUCED PRICES.
GOOD FIT GUARANTEED.
MADE TO MEASURE BY A PRACTICAL EUROPEAN CUTTER.

SUITS—Washing	Rs. 25
SUITS—Flannel	Rs. 28
SUITS—Stout Jean	Rs. 28
SUITS—Angola	Rs. 25
SUITS—Tweed	Rs. 22
SUITS—Extra Super. Black Cloth	Rs. 45
COATS—Office	Rs. 6
COATS—Lounge	Rs. 10
COATS—Double Breasted	Rs. 14
COATS—Hip Pocket	Rs. 25
TROUSERS—White Drill Per dozen, Rs. 36.	Rs. 3-8
TROUSERS—Woollen	Rs. 6
TROUSERS—Angola	Rs. 10
TROUSERS—Fancy Doe Skin	Rs. 14
TROUSERS—Black Dress	Rs. 22
SHIRTS—Best Long Cloth, half doz.	Rs. 28
SHIRTS—Colored Cambric, half doz.	Rs. 16
SHIRTS—With Fancy Dress Fronts	Rs. 45
SUITS—Sleeping (Cotton)	Rs. 8
SUITS—Sleeping (Woollen)	Rs. 16
HATS—Dress (Black Silk) Rs. 8 to	Rs. 12
HATS—Drab felt Shell. Rs. 4 to	Rs. 10
HATS—Oxford ....Rs. 2 to	Rs. 6
HATS—Jerome ....Rs. 3 to	Rs. 6
HATS—Hunting ....Rs. 2 to	Rs. 12
HATS—Napier ....Rs. 10 to	Rs. 14
HELMETS—*New Shape*..Rs. 6 to	Rs. 12
HELMETS—Cavalry ....Rs. 10 to	Rs. 12
HATS—Pith ....Rs. 2 to	Rs. 4
CAPS—Travelling ....Rs. 2 to	Rs. 3-8
CAPS—Scotch ....Rs. 3-8 to	Rs. 5
CAPS—Smoking ....Rs. 4 to	Rs. 20

ORDERS EXECUTED with PUNCTUALITY and DESPATCH.

SOUZA, PRYER, & Co.
38, Meadow Street.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES.—A new and splendid assortment of these has just been received. Prices very moderate.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

A SUPERIOR WATCH.—The best Silver Watch ever manufactured at the price, Rs. 50 with guarantee for 2 years, can be procured from

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

TRAVELLING AND OTHER CLOCKS.—Office and Travelling Clocks with lever and pendulum action. Drawing and Dining Room Clocks with Calendar, Thermometer, Barometer, &c., &c.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—Possessing an immense advantage over other Watches. These Watches which do not require the troublesome operation of winding up with a Key, thereby preventing the introduction of dust, are most durable and keep a remarkably correct time.

Guarantee accompanying each Watch.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay and Locle (Switzerland), Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibitions of London, Paris, New York, Berul (Switzerland), Oporto, and at the late Akola Exhibition.

REMINGTON'S BUILDING, Elphinstone Circle.

JEWELLERY.—English, French, and German Jewellery.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, and MUSICAL BOXES carefully repaired. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

AMERICAN CLOCKS, in great variety. A speciality of Lever action 8 days' Clocks. Price Rs. 25. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

W. V. WRIGHT AND Co.'s
PURE COAL-TAR SOAP,
REGISTERED AS
SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS.

THIS SOAP is compounded from our "LIQUOR CARBONIS DETERGENS," which, according to the testimony of the leading Medical Journals is unrivalled for its Detergent and Antiseptic qualities, it being also an almost infallible specific for Indolent Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, and Affections of the Skin generally. All the active principles of Coal-Tar, including that powerful disinfectant, Carbolic Acid, are contained in the "Liquor," and are developed in the Soap in a milder form.

W. V. WRIGHT & Co.'s PURE COAL-TAR SOAP is a material security against infectious diseases of every sort, and moderates the effluvia of house drains. This effect is produced by the water being thrown into them in which the soap has been used for washing.

W. V. WRIGHT & Co.'s PURE COAL-TAR SOAP improves the general condition of the skin, which becomes soft and silky, and after washing there is a conscious sensation of a most agreeable and refreshing character. The face assumes a clear and healthy appearance; there is no liability to chilblains or chapped hands, and offensive emanations from the person (if there be any) are quickly removed.

W. V. WRIGHT & Co.'s PURE COAL-TAR SOAP prevents the hair from turning prematurely grey. All ordinary soaps destroy the colour of the hair more or less; but the *Sapo Carbonis Detergens* does not produce this effect, partly because it contains a very small proportion of alkali, and partly because of the peculiar nature of the alkali and the special form and combination in which it exists.

W. V. WRIGHT & Co.'s PURE COAL-TAR SOAP, from the small quantity of alkali which it contains, as well as from the compression to which it is subjected, does not soften or waste in water like other soaps, and will be, therefore, found most economical in use.

W. V. WRIGHT & Co.'s PURE COAL-TAR SOAP is a specific against the bite of reptiles, the sting of insects, &c., &c., and is an invaluable article in hot climates.

W. V. WRIGHT & Co.'s PURE COAL-TAR SOAP is most highly spoken of by the Press. The following is from the *Lancet*, Dec. 22, 1866:—"In our hands it has been a most effective agent in the case of various skin diseases, especially of the chronic eczematous class, and one case of psoriasis, which had resisted all other kinds of treatment, speedily got well under the application of the *liquor carbonis detergens*. We esteem it a very valuable addition to our list of skin remedies and worthy of a very extended trial by the profession. In the above classes of disease, and in fœtid or other unhealthy ulcers, &c., the preparation is put into the form of soap. Messrs. W. V. Wright and Co., London, are the manufacturers." See also *Medical Times and Gazette*, Jan. 19, 1867; *British Medical Journal*, Jan. 26, 1867.

Sold in Tablets at 6d. and 1s. each, by all Chemists, and wholesale by the Sole Proprietors,

W. V. WRIGHT & COMPANY,
Manufacturing Chemists, Wholesale and Export Druggists,
SOUTHWARK STREET, LONDON, S.E.
REMOVED FROM No. 11, OLD FISH STREET, E.C.
Established 1667.

Messrs. W. V. WRIGHT and Company will be happy to forward to the trade, free of all charge, a monthly Price Current of Drugs, Chemicals, Pharmaceutical and Photographic Chemicals, of their especial manufacture, of guaranteed purity.

NOTICES.

THE SERAPHINA ANGELICA OR MINIATURE HARMONIUM, with two foot blowers Complete in case. Rs. 200.

For beauty of Tone this Instrument is unsurpassed.

Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

HARMONIFLUTES, without Stands, for playing either on the Knee or on the Table. Complete in case. Rs. 85.

HARMONIFLUTES, large size on Stand and with Foot Blower. Complete in case. Rs. 120.

Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

THE DRAWING ROOM ORCHESTRINA.—This charming Instrument can be played upon by hand in the usual way, and by a mechanical appliance any Music can be performed with beautiful effect. The Instrument complete fitted in a strong box for travelling. From Rs. 250 each.

REMARK—Additional Barrels can be had, playing OPERATIC AIRS, OVERTURES, NATIONAL AIRS, SONGS, POLKAS, QUADRILLES, WALTZES, and every style of Music.

Each Barrel, Rs. 25 each, if taken in quantity.

Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

THE CELEBRATED ARGYLE LAMP.—The ARGYLE LAMP is justly celebrated for its brilliant white light, and which, from the Oil being above the flame, burns so perfectly steady; unlike the ordinary Argand Lamp, it casts no shadows on the Table, and is unaffected by a strong wind or Punka. Hitherto they have been almost unknown in Bombay, but in Calcutta there is scarcely any other kind of Lamp used.

Handsome Bronzed Pedestal Lamp	Rs. 35.
Do. do. larger size	,, 45.
Richly cut solid Glass Pedestals and Silver-plated Mountings	,, 60.

Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

THE EGG STEAM-BOILER, IN ELECTRO-SILVER WARE.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

Place the Eggs in the Frame and put the Frame inside the boiler; pour into the boiler one measure of water and put on the cover; supply with spirits the reversible wickless lamp, which light, and when burnt out, remove the cover and the Eggs will be found to be steam cooked.

N.B.—The degree of hardness depends on the quantity of Spirit employed.

Price complete, Rs. 20.

SOUNDY & Co.

7 & 8 Rampart Row.

THE ARMY AND NAVY DRINKING CUP and Reversible Wine-Cups. (The Wine Cups closing into the drinking Cup). Sole Agents for Bombay SOUNDY & Co., Rampart Row.

PRICES.—In excellent white hard Metal, Electro-Silvered throughout, (not Gold Electro Plated) and with perfectly plain surface. The two in case complete, Rs 14.

In clear ringing best German Silver, Ornamented, exterior richly Electro Silvered, and all interiors pure Gold Electro Plated. The two in superior case complete, Rs. 32.

In Hall Marked pure silver, ornamented, and all interiors, pure gold Electro Plated. The two in beautiful case complete, Rs. 120.

For the Field, for Shikaree, for the Camp, for Boardship, for the Traveller, for the Dining Table, and for general utility, this adaptation is unequalled both for elegance and economy.

An Engraving representing actual size sent on application.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

PHOTOGRAPHS FROM THE PAINTINGS OF MODERN ENGLISH AND FOREIGN MASTERS.

Exquisitely coloured in Water colours by JAS. WILSON.

Published by MARION SONS & Co., London.

SOUNDY & Co. beg to say they have just received a beautiful collection of these works, having purchased very largely they are able to offer them at the English prices, but a remittance must accompany all orders.

Each picture is mounted in a sunk card mount and frame up about 21 by 18 inches. Any picture can be framed in a handsome gold frame complete from Rs. 4 to Rs. 8 each according to description of moulding.

The Pictures can be sent by dak bhangy, carefully packed between boards for Rs. 1 extra packing charges.

		£ s.
The Morning after the Battle of Trafalgar	C. Stansfield	1 11 6
Shakespeare's Cliff	C. Stansfield	1 11 6
Riviere de Veule	F. Lambinet	1 11 6
Sterne and the Grisette	W. P. Frith	1 1 0
Les Immortelles	Wyburd	1 11 6
Au Bord du Gave	Lehmann	1 1 0
Au Bord de la Mer	Lehmann	1 1 0
Vestal Execution	E. Signol	1 11 6
Amphitrite	Emile Le Comte	1 11
Dante and Beatrice	A. Scheffer	1 11 6
Mother and Child	A. Scheffer	1 11 6
An Egyptian Woman	Emile Le comte	1 11 6
The White Slave	Amiconi	1 11 6
The Cold Bath.	Boulanger	1 11 6
King Candaule	Chas. Hue	1 11 6
The Abandoned	C. Stansfield	2 5 0
Faust and Marguerite	Tissot	1 11 6
Marguerite at the Fountain	Tissot.	1 11 6
La Visite	Ch. Becker	1 11 6
La Source.	De Rudder.	1 11 6
Bethsabee	B. Leblanc	1 11 6
A Lady with Book	F. Wyburd	1 11 6
Phryne before the Tribunal	J. L. Gerome	2 2 0
Mundus Muliebris	Boulanger	1 11 6
The Sleep of Venus.	Giraud	1 11 6
A Revelation	M. Ellen Edwards	1 11 6
Venus rising from the Sea	J. Comans	1 11 6
Luis XV. The Duchess Du Berry and the Bishops of Paris.		1
Fishing	J. Coomans	11
A Dream after the Ball	Banguiet	1 11
The Engagement Ring	F. Willems	1 11
The Syrens	Frost	1 11
The Nymph's Sleep	St. Pierre	1 11
Xeuxis a Crotone	I. Mochi	2 5
Don Juan and Haidee	Bouvier	1 1

⁎⁎⁎ The above are some of the finest specimens of delicate tinting ever executed.

7 and 8, Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS
RECEIVED ON FRIDAY LAST BY THE STEAMER "SUMATRA."

Nigel Bartram's Ideal. By Florence Wilford ...Rs.	0	12
Cazin on the Phenomena and Laws of Heat	3	12
The Garden of the Soul (Roman Catholic Prayer Book)—morocco bound, with clasp	5	0
The Key of Heaven, Ditto ditto	5	0
Tom Holt's Log. By W. S. Hayward	1	8
The Giraffe Hunters. By Captain M. Reid	1	8
Friend Eli's Daughter, and other Tales	0	8
Life in the Iron Mills, and other Tales	0	8
Acton on the Reproductive Organs	8	0
Wilson on Diseases impeding Reproduction	3	12
Play Books.—Birthplace of Podgers. Slasher and Crasher. Thumping Legacy. Artful Dodge. Patience Penelope. His Last Legs. My Precious Betsey. Plot and Passion. Turkish Bath. Seven Clerks. Tom Cringle. Lonely Man. Dream at Sea. Alice Gray. The Pilot. Robert Macaire. Charcoal Burner. Two Galley Slaves. Lend Me Five Shillings. To Paris and Back for £5. Double Dummy. Going to the Derby. Fra Diavolo. Maid and Magpie. Cool as a Cucumber. Warlock of the Glen.—Each	0	8
Ruskin's King of the Golden River	2	0
Swinburne's Atalanta	4	8
——— Chatillard	5	4
——— Queen Mother	3	12
Bernard Smith's School Arithmetic	3	0
——— ——— ——— Key	5	8
——— ——— ——— and Algebra, in 1 vol	6	12
Buckley's Serenaders' Songs, 3 parts	2	8
Chambers's Cricket Manual	0	4
Lillywhite's Cricketter's Guide, 1868	0	12
The Cricket Field	3	12
Rules of Cricket	0	4
Bow Bells, Vols 7 and 8.—Each	5	0
Hillier on the Diseases of Children	6	4
On the use of Oxygen in treatment of Diseases	2	12
West on the Diseases of Children	10	0
The Uses of the Turning Lathe	11	4
Croquet; its instruments and laws, 1868	2	0
Forbes's Bagh-o-Bahar	9	3
——— Translation	6	0
——— Baital Pachesi	6	12
——— Hindoostanee Grammar	8	0
——— ——— Manual	2	12
——— Persian Grammar	9	2
——— Tota-Kohani	6	0
——— English and Hindoostanee Dictionary	3	14
Hiles's Short Voluntaries for the Organ. 2 Vols.	15	10
Reade's Hard Cash	3	13
——— Christie Johnstone	2	10
——— Peg Woffington	2	12
Christie's Faith. By author of High Church, &c.	1	8
Song Books, with music—in variety	0	12
New Play.—Wife's Secret	0	12
Church Services, with Hymns ancient and modern bound together. (Rim and clasp)	6	8
PIANOFORTE MUSIC.		
Song.— Come Home, Father	1	4
——— I cannot Sing the Old Songs	2	0
——— The Gipsey Countess. (Duet)	2	0

Bombay, 27th Oct., 1868. CHESSON & WOODHALL

FOR SALE, a GUITAR, maker's name unknown, but in good condition.—Rs. 30. Cash.

BARNARD'S APPARATUS FOR STAINING GLASS by the improved process of DIAPHANIE, for church, hall, conservatory, staircase, and other windows, which may be easily performed at a small cost.—Rs. 15, Cash.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 27th Oct. 1868.

REQUISITES FOR CONTINENTAL TRAVELLERS.

Complete French and English Phrase Book			Rs.	0 12
New Guide to Modern Conversation in English and Spanish			,,	1 2
Ditto	ditto	in English and Italian	,,	1 2
Ditto	ditto	in English and Portuguese	,,	1 2
Bradshaw's Anglo-French Phrase Book			,,	0 12
——— Anglo-German	ditto		,,	0 12
——— Anglo-Spanish	ditto		,,	0 12
——— Anglo-Italian	ditto		,,	0 12

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 27th October 1868.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

Friday Afternoon.

There was a pretty good enquiry for Elphinstones and Colabas. Elphinstones advanced from 725 to 735. Colabas from 1,120 to 1,125. Market steady; good inquiry.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nomi. Value of sh.	Paid up	Last Dividend.	Names.	Rate per share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
1,000,000	100	all	8 p.ct	Agra Bank	126
3,140,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct	Bank of Bengal	1750
1,000,000	500	all	5 do.	Do. of Bombay New	565
3,750,000	1,000	all	11¼ ps	Do. of Madras	1640
800,000	200	all	5 p.ct	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	200
[illegible]	250	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	280
1,000,000	500	250	..	Delhi and London	200
1,000,000	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	133
500,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	460

LAND COMPANIES.

Subscribed Capital.	Nomi. Value of sh.	Paid up	Last Dividend.	Names.	Rate per share.
2,180,000	3,000	all	Rs. 80	Colaba Land Co	1130
1,080,000	1,600	all	30	Elphinstone Land	740
1,080,000	1,000	50	11-14	Do. New	303
..	1,000	1,000	Nil	Frere Land	75
100,000	5,000	[illegible]	Nil	Mazagon Land	650
...	2,000	1,300	Nil	Port Canning	265

PRESS COMPANIES.

Subscribed Capital.	Nomi. Value of sh.	Paid up	Last Dividend.	Names.	Rate per share.
40,000	2,000	1,100	200 p s	Albert Co. Kurrachee	800
75,000	3,000	850	30 p s	Alexandra Press Co.	370
187,500	12,000	11,000	1800ps	Apollo Press Co.	9000
80,000	2,000	2,000	400 do	Bombay Press Co.	1570
—	500	500	100 do	Do. New	390
..	1,880	1,880	100 do	Colaba Press Co.	2900
73,000	2,000	2,000	..	East India Press Co.	1050
937,500	8,500	[illegible]	1000ps	Fort Press Co.	8050
[illegible]	2,000	1,800	10	Framji Cowasji Press	1165
400,000	6,000	4,000	425 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	3200
20,000	[illegible]	2,000	..	Kurrachee Press Co.	850
300,000	1,000	500	..	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	210
20,000	2,500	2,500	390 ps	Prince of W. Press	2900
45,000	2,000	750	..	Victoria Press, Madras	135

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, th November.

	Per Candy.
Oomrawuttee New	[illegible] to 245
Akote New	240 to 245
Broach	240 to 243
Dhollera	248 to 250
Bhownuggur	248 to 250
Veeraval	225 to 235
Vingorla	235 to 237
Dharwar Sawginned	255 to 25[illegible]
Khandeish	23[illegible] to 232
Barsee	230 to 232

Ready sales on 6th Nov. 175 Candies. Market rising.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—November 6.

Bax, Lieutenant, 11th Bengal Lancers, on furlough, from Umballa.

Peat, Lieutenant, 3rd Sind Horse, on duty, from Neemuch.

Merrick, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on private affairs, from the Punjaub.

Goodfellow, Major, Royal Engineers, on leave, from Poona.

Holland, Colonel, Commissary General, on duty, from Poona.

Hatch Colonel, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURE.—November 6.

Leggatt, Assistant Surgeon, Bombay Medical Department, on duty, to Poona.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 23th October 1868.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to exempt bandsmen of the Native Army, to the number of 17 only, who have gone through the Annual Course of Musketry once, from further training. The remarks to the Annual Practice Return must however certify to the number of trained bandsmen so exempted.

In consequence of the above decision, it is notified that the position of the 19th Native Infantry, in G. O. C. C. of the 1st September 1868, is 6th instead of 19th, the percentage of non-exercised men by the above decision, reduced from 5·65 to 2·91.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

6th Bengal Cavalry.—Major B. W. Ryall, Staff Corps, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer, during the absence, on furlough, of Captain Baker. Dated 22nd October 1868.

11th Bengal Cavalry.—Lieutenant F. W. Macmullen, 2nd Squadron Subaltern, to be officiating 3rd Squadron Officer, vice Bax, who has obtained furlough. Dated 21st October 1868.

Lieutenant E. S. Neave, 21st Hussars, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Subaltern, on probation, vice Macmullen. Dated 21st October 1868.

19th Native Infantry.—Lieutenant W. V. Ellis, 36th Foot, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern, on probation, vice Kelly, transferred to the 41st Regiment of Native Infantry. Dated 21st October 1868.

32nd Native Infantry.—Lieutenant A. C. Crookshank, from 2nd Wing Subaltern 26th Native Infantry, to be Adjutant vice Stevens, who has been removed from that appointment. Dated 22nd October 1868.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—6th November.

London	Cotton	£1 15s. 0d.	£2 0s. 0d. per ton.
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d.	Nominal do.
Liverpool	Cotton	£1 15s. 0d.	to £2 5s. 0d. do.
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d.	to £1 7s. 6d.
Overland	Cotton	£4 10s. 0d.	per 40 cubic feet
China	Sailing vessel. Cotton		Nominal.
	Steamer do.	Rs. 10 to 12	per bale.
	" Opium	Rs. 20 to 25	per chest.
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 4 to 5	per ton.
Mauritius	Gram		Nominal.

ARRIVAL.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
Nov. 6	Hellen R. Cooper	Carter	Moulmein, Sept. 5.

The Louisa, Scowcraft, to London, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Manchester, to Cutch Mandavie.
Ship Macedon to Liverpool
Ship Marathon, to Liverpool.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

(c.l. signifies the dates when vessels commenced loading.)

FOR LIVERPOOL.
2158 Bates Family, Hogg—E. Bates & Co. [c.l. July 4
1455 Berenice, Milne—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. [c.l. Aug. 26
1261 British Monarch, Rees—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1265 British India, Wemyss—Finlay, Scott & Co.
1408 Calcutta, Jopp—W. Nicol & Co.
1073 City of Agra—Coupland & Co.
1212 David Malcolmson—Lawrence & Co. [c.l. Aug. 19
1066 Egeria, Burns—W. Nicol & Co.
1015 Ellen Bates, Mackenzie—Edward Bates & Co.
1010 Erie, Raisbeck—W. Nicol & Co.
1460 Haddington, Kelly—P. & O. Co.
1788 Indian Chief, Smith—W. Nicol & Co.
1238 Macedon, Widdicombe,—W. Nicol & Co.
1127 Marathon, Dingwall—W. Nicol & Co.
1248 Nelson, Lee—W. Nicol & Co
1005 Peerless, Flavin—Lawrence & Co.
1278 Pendragon, Newton—W. Nicol & Co.
1734 Persia, Ellison—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
935 Star of the North, Wyatt—J. C. Bushby & Co.
1206 Thorndean, Jopp—W. Nicol & Co.
1293 W. Fairburn, Allan—J. P. Cornforth & Co.

FOR HAVRE AND LONDON.
1306 Dilawur, Baillie—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.
795 Cambay, Smith—Stenhouse & Co.
1160 Sattara (s), Beyts—B. I. S. N. Co.
868 Solway, Richards—D. Sassoon & Co.

FOR NEW YORK
1119 Garnet, Birall—Tudor & Co.

FOR RICE PORTS.
1164 Alpine, McMillen—Finlay, Clark & Co.
1109 Idaho, Murphy.
1045 Moravia, Patten.
1220 Matterhorn, Curtis—W. Nicol & Co.
839 New Brunswick, Luckling—W. Nicol & Co.
752 Richard McManus, Foster.
778 Rock Light, Williams—Finlay, Clark & Co.
1021 St. John, Bursley—The Captain.
1090 Sir John Lawrence, Sinclair—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE.
Japan (s), Chatfield—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FOR ZANZIBAR.
122 Prince of Wales, Nacoda—Jairam Sewjee.
387 Victoria (s), Mahomed—Jairam Sewjee.

FOR BATAVIA.
993 Duke of Newcastle, Arey—J. A. Shepherd.

FOR ADEN & SUEZ.
2185 Bengal (s), Hector—P. & O. Co.
2306 Columbian (s), Curling—P. & O. Co.
890 Gunga (s), Bonfellow—B. & B. S. S. Co.
2220 Magdala (s), Thompson—B. & B. S. S. Co.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.
310 Futtay Sultan, Graig—H. J. Noor Mahomed.
572 Krishna, Lemon—G. Lafond.
694 Mayaram Dayaram, Platts.

FOR HONGKONG.
1942 Malta (s), Hyde—P. & O. Co.
546 Viscount Canning (s)—B. H. Cama.

FOR TUTICORIN AND HONGKONG.
716 Nada (s), Wood—B. & B. S. S. Co.

FOR COLOMBO.
157 Keerata Roodeen, Nacoda.

FOR MALABAR COAST.
600 Kurrachee (s), Lang—B. I. S. N. Company.

FOR KURRACHEE.
551 Martaban (s), Sharp—B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR RANGOON.
639 London, Hayter—Wallace & Co.

FOR JUDDAH.
658 Fazul Currim, Nacoda—H. M. Seedick.
337 Futtay Sultan, Nacoda.
378 Hydrabad, Nacoda—Mirza Mahomed Sally.
350 Teazer, Nacoda—H. T. N. Mahomed.

NOT FIXED.
427 Augusta, Watiching—D. Ruttonjee & Co.
1874 Baroda (s), Haselwood—P. & O. Co.
1603 Behar (s), Purrins—P. & O. Co.
594 Bombay Castle (s), Coates—A. Hubibhoy.
1011 Braunstone, Nickels—Stenhouse & Co.
1435 British Sceptre, Kendall—F. Scott & Co.
968 C. N., Salmon—Hajee M. Seedick.
386 Chanticleer, Dodds—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1193 Coimbatore, Houston—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1255 City of Richmond, Starkie—W. Nicol & Co
663 Clarendon, Williams—W. Nicol & Co.
1048 Daniel Rankin—Finlay, Clark & Co.
1197 Euterpe, Kyle.
1175 Evelyn, Boag—E. Bates & Co.
415 Ferndale, Fraser—P. & O. Co.
1393 Flying Venus, Listen—E. Bates & Co.
384 Futhay Rahomany, Nacoda.
261 Genl. Outram (s), Hewett—B. C. & R. S. Co.
600 Governor Higginson (s).
1450 Greyhound, Jackson—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
709 Helen R. Cooper, Carter.
1198 John Elliott, Griffiths—W. Nicol & Co.
598 L'Allegro, Stubbs—W. Nicol & Co.
375 Lord Clyde (s), Moylan—B. C. & R. S. Co.
1280 Louisa Fletcher, Luckes—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
1185 Madras (s) Davies—P. & O. Co.
1284 Mary Stenhouse, Woodmass—Edward Bates & Co.
1108 Malta, Macdonald—Blackwell & Co.
735 Mangyne, Jeakins—Wallace & Co.
893 Marie Laurie, Brechoir—Blackwell & Co.
1636 Melbourne, Symington—Ed. Bates & Co.
1194 Michael Angelo, Johns—Bell Ventz Lucius.
706 Monarchy, Day—Dadabhoy Ruttonjee & Co.
397 Mackee, Nacoda—G. Lafond
450 Norsk Flag, Nelson—A. C. Gumpert & Co.
733 Oriental, Balch—The Captain.
270 Pearl (s), Baldwin.
574 Phoenix, Ingrave—The Captain.
525 Princess of Wales—Macdonald Tweedie & Co.
1028 Rinaldo, Burnaps—W. Nicol & Co.
1056 Rutlandshire, Cheever—Stenhouse & Co.
561 Sir Bartle Frere (s), Thompson—B. C. & R. S. Co
455 Tilly (s), Platts.
538 Thracian, Hay—Remington & Co.

H. M.'s INDIAN TROOP SHIPS
Sir John Lawrence (s).

H. M.'s BOMBAY MARINE
Dalhousie (s), Crockett.
Earl Canning (s), Tolpott.
Lord Elphinstone (s), Carpendale,
Vigilant (s).
Jumna (s), Prichard.
Nymph (s).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

We beg to announce that we establish ourselves in this place as General and Commission Merchants under the style of George Lockhart & Co.

GEORGE LOCKHART,
AD PRIER DE SAONE.

Offices, 22, Rampart Row. Bombay, 6th Nov. 1868.

WANTED, as Manager of a Branch Firm to be established at Bombay, an experienced business-man, Corresponding in English, French, and German and thoroughly understanding the Bombay Cotton Trade. Offers accompanied with references to be addressed to "Omega," No. 99, Poste Restante, Calcutta.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "Helen R. Cooper," arrived from Maulmein, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "Helen R. Cooper."

Bombay, 6th November 1868.

NOTICE.—A large quantity of Tea will be Sold by Public Auction at the following places:—

At the Elphinstone Bunder, at 1 P. M., on Monday, the 9th instant.

At the Colaba Depot, near the Causeway, on Wednesday, the 11th instant.

Terms—Cash; and the Lots to be removed forthwith.

L. M. DAVIES, Major,
Deputy Assistant Commissary General.

Bombay, 4th November 1868.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY is now Ready.

It contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription ..... Rs. 12
Single Copy ..... 4 As. each.

Bombay Gazette Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE, *Published once a Fortnight.*

It contains a Statement of Imports and Exports; Customs' Duties; Tables of Weights, Monies and Measures; detailed Price Current of Europe Goods, and Eastern Produce; Lists of Shipping Arrivals and Departures for the fortnight; a List of Square-rigged Vessels in Harbour on the date of publication: AND A SPECIALLY-WRITTEN FORTNIGHTLY REPORT ON THE BOMBAY MARKET.

Annual Subscription in advance Rs 10.
Single Copy, 8 As. each.

Bombay Gazette Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOTICE.—With reference to the Notice of Sale of the undermentioned property, which was published in the "Bombay Gazette" of the 13th April 1868, and which said Sale was subsequently postponed. Notice is hereby given that the said property will be put up for Sale by Public Auction on Monday, the 16th November, instant, by instructions of the Mortgagee, Sha Namidass Champsee, under and by Virtue of the Power of Sale contained in a certain mortgage bearing date the 8th October 1867, and made between Sha Jumnadass Bhugwandass, Shettia of Wannee Zarolah Summust Dussa Sazunnoo, of the one part, and the said Sha Namidass Champsee of the other part.

Description of Property.

All that piece or parcel of ground, messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, together with the Church or Pagoda or Hingla Davee thereon, respectively erected and built, situate in the C. Division, under Bhooleshwur Ward or sub-district, in the Oart commonly called or known by the name of Fofulwady, without the Fort of Bombay, and on the West side thereof, the same being eighty-five feet in length and twenty-nine feet in breadth, and containing by admeasurement two hundred and seventy-four square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on the east by the House of Ballajee Bhicajee, on the west by the house of Luxumon Limajee, on the south by the ground of the oart of Mudonjee Kessowjee, and on the north by the oart of Bhanna Gadee, the same being Numbered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 278. All persons having any claim against the above mentioned premises, either by way of mortgage, sale, inheritance, or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known, in writing, to the undersigned, at his Office, No. 3, Rampart Row, Fort, within 8 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim.—Dated this 6th day of November 1868.

W. H. THACKER,
Solicitor for the Mortgagee.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

MONDAY, 9th NOVEMBER 1868.

THE CELEBRATED
"HADDINGTON" MINSTRELS
Will give an Amateur Performance in aid of the
MERCHANT SEAMAN'S ORPHAN ASYLUM,
Assisted by the Band of
THE ROYAL WELSH FUSILIERS,
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
HIS EXCELLENCY SIR S. VESEY FITZGERALD,
K.C.S.I., GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

PROGRAMME.

Part I.

Conductor—OLD FATHER SNOWBALL.
Instrumental Oblature .... Assisted by the Band of the Royal Welsh Fusilier.
Opening Chorus. "Strike, Boys, Strike ..... Troupe.
Comic Song ..... "I see her at the Window" ..... R. J. Holmes.
Sentimental ..... "Let me kiss him for his Mother" ..... J. Ronald.
Comic ..... "A little more Cider ..... A. Sullivan.
Solo and Duet ... "Stop dat Knocking" ... S. Bason.
New American Ballad ..... "Just before the Battle." W. Marrable.
New Comic ..... "Poor Old Man" ..... R. H. Bergman.
Sentimental ..... "The old Wood Pile" ... J. McGregor.
Serio-Comic ..... "The Gardener's Lament." Dr. Ransford.
Comic Finale ... "Keemo Kimo" ..... Signor Bosh.

An Interval of Ten Minutes, during which the BAND of the ROYAL WELSH FUSILIERS will play a selection from Faust.

Part II.

Violin Solo ..... Signor Bosh.
Song in Character ..... J. Tariff.

To be followed by the "HADDINGTON" MINSTRELS new and original Burlesque Extravaganza,
THE BLACK-A-MOOR OF VENICE.

Part III.

Cornet Solo ..... J. McGregor,
Song in Character ..... Dr. Ransford.

To conclude with the laughable Farce, entitled,
DINAH'S WEDDING
From the last New American Opera of
THE BLACK POST BOY.

Doors open at 8-30 P.M., to commence at 9 P.M., precisely, during which time the excellent Band of the ROYAL WELSH FUSILIERS will play some of their favourite Airs.

Tickets may be obtained at Messrs. Soundy & Co., where a plan of the Theatre may be seen; also at Chesson & Woodhall's, the Shipping Office, and at the Door on the Night of the Performance.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4	Upper Boxes	Rs. 2
Stalls	Rs. 3	Pitt	Rs. 1

Carriages may be ordered at 10-45 P.M.

R. H. BERGMAN, Manager.

SOUNDY AND CO.

SURVEYING AND DRAWING INSTRUMENTS.

RULES, SCALES, &c.

Brass Rolling Parallel Rulers:—
6 inch Rolling Ruler Rs. 9
9 " " " " 14
12 " " " " 18
15 " " " " 23
18 " " " " 27
24 " " " " 36
30 " " " " 45

Ebony Rolling Parallel Rulers with Brass Rollers:—
6 inch Ruler Rs. 5
9 " " " 7
12 " " " 9
15 " " " 12
18 " " " 14
24 " " " 18
30 " " " 25

Squares of best seasoned Wood:—
24 inch Ebony with moveable stock Rs. 9
36 " do. " " " 12
24 " Pear Tree with Brass edges " 6
36 " do. " " " 8
48 " do. " " " 10
24 " do. plain edges " 4

EBONY AND PEAR TREE STRAIGHT EDGES.

Brass Circular Protractor, divided on silver, with extending arms complete, in velvet lined Mahogany box ..... Rs. 85 0
Plain Brass circular Protractor in Mahogany Box .. 25 0
Semi-circular Protractors, brass, in a Mahogany Box .. 20 0
Clinometers of Box Wood, brass mountings, with Compass, 2 Levers, scales, and folding sight, in case 25 0
Pocket Clinometer and Compass, in the form and size of a watch, can be conveniently carried in the waistcoat pocket, a most useful article for Engineers and Surveyors, combining a Needle Compass, with a Clinometer for taking Angles of any degree, Electro-Gilt in a Morocco Leather Case 25 0
Plotting Scales, Boxwood, 12 inches, in sets of six, with offsets to match, in Mahogany box 30 0
Plotting Scales, Singly, 12 inch 3 0
Offsets to match, each 1 0
Triangle Plotting Scales, 6 scales on one, 12 inch, with offsets to match 10 0
Architect's Scales, 6 scales on one, 12 inch 8 0
Boxwood Protractors, 6 inch 4 0
Ivory Protractors, 6 inch 5 0
Boxwood Two feet 4 fold Rules, from 2 8
Chesterman's Patent Metallic Wove Measuring-Tapes, with folding winders:—
100 feet Tape Rs. 10
66 feet " " 8
50 feet " " 6
Best Steel Measuring Chains, with arrows, complete:—
50 feet Chain Rs. 12
66 feet " " 15
100 feet " " 18

SUNDRIES FOR DRAWING.

Mapping Pens, Drawing Pins, set squares, French Curves, &c., &c.
Patent Vellum Tracing Cloth, in rolls of 24 yards, and one yard wide, per roll, Rs. 24.
Tracing Paper, per sheet annas 8, per quire Rs. 8 0
Drawing Papers of various sizes.
Continuous Drawing Papers.
Drawing Pencils, best quality, any letter, per doz. 2 8
Best Account Pencils, per doz 2 0
Office Pencils, per doz 0 12
Best Camel Hair Brushes, per doz. 2 0
Ink and Pencil Erasers, Faber's, per doz. ... 5 0
India Rubber, per lb. 4 0
Colour Saucer in sets of 6 in case ... 3 0 and 4 0
Colour Pallets, from annas 8 to 2 0
Stencil Plates, a large assortment always on hand.
Patterns forwarded on application.
Stencil Plate Brushes.
Do. Ink.
Every requisite for Engineers, Surveyors, and Contractors' Offices.

2 Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per Swedish Barque "Augusta" Y. Westerberg, Master, from Mauritius, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expenses and risk of the concerned.

Captain Y. Westerberg will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co.,
Agents for the Swedish Barque "Augusta."

Rampart Row, Bombay, 5th November 1868.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the construction of a Fountain, and the erection of an Iron Railing in the Elphinstone Circle, in the Fort of Bombay.

The plans, sections, and specification may be inspected, and the form of Tender and Bill of quantities may be obtained at the Office of the undersigned.

Tenders written on the proper printed form should be sent in, on or before 12 o'clock, on TUESDAY, the 17th day of November 1868, addressed to A. T. CRAWFORD, Esq., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Apollo Street, Fort.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RUSSEL AITKEN,
Executive Municipal Engineer.

Bombay, 6th November 1868.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

OPENING NIGHT,
WEDNESDAY, 11th NOVEMBER.
"HARVEY'S"
VARIETY TROUPE.
20 "ARTISTES"
OF
ACKNOWLEDGED EMINENCE.
MINSTRELS,
ACROBATS,
BURLESQUE, OPERATIC
AND
DRAMATIC COMPANY.

Further particulars in future Advertisements and Programmes.

NOW READY, PART IV. OF
THE BOMBAY
MUNICIPAL RECORD.

Containing full Reports of the numerous Meetings of the Bench of Justices, from 1st July to 31st September.

(PUBLISHED WITH THE CO-OPERATION OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER OF BOMBAY.)

Contents of Part IV.

Quarterly General Meeting of the Bench of Justices.
Notices of Motion.
Government Debt for Water Rate.
Transfer of Victoria Gardens to Municipality.
Overbridges Contribution.
Bombay Jails.
Main Drainage.
Draft Building Act.
Municipal License Tax.
Proceedings of Finance Committee.
Gas Company.
Sanction of Estimates.
Municipality's Outstandings.
Appointment of Acting Health Officer.
Adjourned Quarterly Meeting of the Bench.
Financial Position of the Municipality.
Changes in Finance Committee.
Miscellaneous.
Special General Meeting of the Bench.
Dr. Hewlett's Leave of Absence.
Appointment of Acting Health Officer.
Adjourned Quarterly Meeting of the Bench.
Petition from Inhabitants of Naigaum.
" from Mr. F. A. Nazareth.
" from Bhau Byrojee.
" from Inhabitants of Bhosaree Moola Street.
" from Mr. P. Higgins.
Proposed Loan of Eight Lakhs.
Adjourned Special Meeting of the Bench.
Proposed Census.
Alterations and Reductions in Municipal Establishments
Duties of the Consulting Health Officer.
Special Meeting of the Bench.
Municipal License Tax.
Mr. J. Mackinlay on Remedies for the Smoke Nuisance.

Subscriptions registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office—Price Rs. 12 per annum.

BOMBAY DIOCESAN BOARD OF EDUCATION for promoting the Christian Education of European and Eurasian Children throughout the Presidency of Bombay.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

Lord Bishop of Bombay, President, (ex-officio).

Hon. Sir R. Couch.	Ven. Archdeacon Leigh Lye.
Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs.	Rev. F. J. Spring.
G. Foggo, Esq.	Rev. C. T. Wilson.
C. E. Chapman, Esq.	Rev. W. Maule.
A. T. Crawford, Esq.	Rev. T. K. Weatherhead.
H. M. Birdwood, Esq.	Rev. C. Gilder.

Rowland Hamilton, Esq., Hon. Treasurer.
Rev. G. C. Reynell, Hon. Secretary.

The Board makes grants to Diocesan School Byculla, St. Peter's School Mazagon, Bishop's School Poona, Poona Girls' Schools, Sholapoor European and Eurasian School. Total amount of grants Rs. 400 a month. Aggregate attendance at Schools 242.

The Board has also agreed to help to establish a School for the Children of Military Pensioners at Panchgunny.

To enable the Board to continue and extend its work, Subscriptions are earnestly solicited. They will be received by Rev. G. C. Reynell, Chaplain of Byculla, or may be paid *on application* to Mr. F. Valladares.

G. C. REYNELL,
Bombay, 24th October, 1868. Honorary Secretary.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1868.

After the vote of the Bench of Justices on Thursday, it is of great importance that the exact position of Bombay should be plainly characterized. It is simply this, that a numerical majority of native Justices, acting under the inspiration of a White leader, has declared in favour of the oldest, rudest, and worst known system of taxation. It is no doubt a source of great gratification to Mr. Robert Knight, that he has added another victory to the list, of which he is so proud, a list which he is never tired of repeating to any audience. Some men think success is in itself a justification of any course of action, and, judging from the style in which he has conducted the controversy on behalf of his native clients or patrons, he is apparently one. But he would have been just as well able to plead on the other side, for no one is more familiar than he with the real merits of the vital questions in dispute. Knowing, however, on which side the voting power lay, he preferred to adopt the views of the majority, and to figure as the saviour of Bombay as well as the saviour of India. The landed interest of the island owe him a debt of gratitude, of which he is keenly sensible, a fact made evident by the broad hints he threw out in the hearing of his friends, and we hope that his expectations on that score will not be disappointed. As to his attacks on persons, the only boon left in his power to confer upon his countrymen, is *not* to praise or approve. His censure is an honour. Deferring for the moment a minute exposition of the essay he read to the Bench, we revert to the point from which we started, the situation in which the vote of Thursday leaves the management of Bombay.

What has been done is so far nothing less than an abdication of our position as the ruling race. If we are not competent to legislate on fiscal questions, we have no business here, and our sole claim to stay rests, not on our superior knowledge, insight, and moral force, but our physical strength. In dealing with the land-tax we have, no doubt, adopted, as a basis, the old native theory and fact; but no one can deny that we have not vastly improved upon the best systems in vogue under native rulers, that, in short, we have protected the cultivator, preserved tranquillity, prevented capricious and corrupt exactions, and thrown over all the broad shield of law. But, in regard to other kinds of taxation, we had little or nothing to learn from the native rulers. We are more familiar than they with the laws which govern the production and distribution of wealth, and have thought more deeply and successfully on the fairest, justest, and least hurtful modes of levying imposts. On these questions the East has to learn from the West, and not the West from the East. We recognize the truth, that those who have the most, and derive the greatest benefit from orderly Government, should contribute the largest share. We know that the less commerce is fettered and burdened, the greater the order that prevails, the greater the certainty which is secured, the more trade and commerce flourish, that the production is more ample, and that the exchanges of produce are larger. But the proposals which the Bench, by a native majority, have sanctioned, and those the same majority intend to adopt, affirm the contrary—that it is unjust to levy the largest share nominally on the wealthy, and that restrictions, hindrances, burdens have no evil effects on trade and commerce. The old barbaric usage of exacting tribute from all goods passing through the island, this payment for mere right of way, an usage only practicable because nature has made our island an inlet and outlet for nearly one half of India, is revived and enforced. The usage is known to be so bad, even by those who proclaim and support it, that they are compelled, out of sheer shame, to repudiate it in words, and, in order to get the thing while renouncing the name, they are obliged to adopt a subtle device which takes back with one hand what it grants with the other.

We cannot suppose that considerations like these will not have weight with the Legislative Council. They are the guardians of the permanent welfare of Bombay. They will remember that other than native Justices will sit in judgment in their decisions. The short-sighted policy of enabling landlords to pocket a bonus, at the expense of the perennial interests of the place, cannot be an object of their legislation. The reputations of Civil Servants extend beyond the limits of the territories under their care. They have to consider more than the desires of the wealthy to escape taxation, and more than the exigencies of the present hour. It will never do for the report to spread far and wide that the Legislative Council of Bombay has surrendered the destinies of trade and commerce to the tender mercies of native landholders and their European leader. Moreover, they must remember the example which the project embodied in the resolution of Thursday sets to Native States; and how it will enable every petty chieftain to plead that what the natives of Bombay may do, and the Governor and Council sanction, he has a right to insist to do also. The argument which justifies the taxation of cotton, metals, and piece-goods in Bombay, for local purposes, justifies a similar exaction of black-mail at every place between the cotton field and the port of shipment, between the port of landing and the place of distribution. It is impossible that the Legislative Council will not give heed to these considerations. We hear, indeed, some talk of deferring to native wishes and feelings, but that is a doctrine which can only be invoked for the special purposes of the occasion; for, if pushed to greater lengths, it might lead to consequences which would not be agreeable. Due regard to native wishes and feelings, in their own affairs, is but simple justice; but the trade and commerce of India is an Imperial not a local concern; it is the duty of the Imperial power to save the natives themselves from the injurious effects of their own wishes, and to protect the bulk of the native community from the oppression which, it is manifest, the richer would exercise, did not our power intervene. The Governor himself, as the direct representative of the Crown, is under the greatest obligation to preserve Imperial interests from the incursions of every class, Native or European. He has a reputation for sound government to maintain, and his is the freshest mind from the bracing atmosphere of Europe, and the least affected by the enervating atmosphere of India. Should the Bill pass embodying the evil provisions advocated and sanctioned by the Native Justices of Bombay, we trust he will give full effect to his enlightened convictions, keep his pledge, place his veto on the measure, save the supporters of the unwise project from the consequences of the error into which they have been led, and uphold the right and duty of the Imperial Government to preserve the trade and commerce of India from covert assault as well as open violence.

In drawing attention once more to the Light-house actually begun within a mile of the Colaba Light, we do so, because the wrong, being inflicted on the shipping interest, cries for an instant remedy. We assume that the new structure has been decided on, not to furnish a field for P. W. D. ingenuity, not to expend a large amount of public money, but for the purpose of improving the lighting of the entrance to the harbour. On that assumption, however, the work ought at once to be stopped; for, not only will it cause an expenditure of money, not only an useless expenditure of money, but a baneful expenditure by accomplishing the reverse of what is intended. Any bricklayer could build a light-house on the point selected, but no seaman or engineer who understood his trade would have selected the site. By inspiring masters with false confidence the light will probably be a cause of wrecks—the very calamities it was designed to prevent. Great danger, too, will arise from the working at night with flaring torches, for these, upon ships making the fair way, may have effects similar to those produced by the wreckers of old. Government must bear in mind that if any bad wreck occurs their responsibility will be very great; and whether the fact were so or not, the masters of wrecked ships would assert that they were lured to destruction by these lights. It has long now been admitted that another light-house was required, and the best naval authorities have pointed out the spot where the light should be shown. There is no mystery about it. Nature indicated the site to men gifted with insight, accustomed to measure and meet danger, and the best judges of the question. Not under the nose of the Colaba Light, not within a mile of that terra firma, but on the extreme end of the Prongs it has for years been seen that the light-house should be placed. Who has overruled the naval men? If Government will not set up a light on the only useful place, their plain duty is to stop this worse than useless expenditure, which will add only another to the list of costly blunders, and at an outlay of Rs. 20,000 convert the present Colaba light into a first-class Cater Dioptric. If the P. W. D. folks will insist on building a light-house, let them spend their skill and energy in constructing one on the Sunken Rock—though in their hands that would be a costly charge—and thus make it safe to abolish the Inner Light Ship. Are there no maritime brains, not even a stray yachtsman near Government House, to enlighten the understandings of the powers that be, and put an end at once to a dangerous and expensive blunder? Let us have a Light-house and not a Lure!

We are authorized to state on the best authority, that although it would have been most congenial to his feelings and quite in consonance with his instincts, owing to painful circumstances over which he had no control Mr. Yeshwantrao Bulwunt did *not* make a speech in support of the fiscal policy championed by Mr. Knight.

We are also authorized to state that the bazaar report pointing to the selection of Mr. Mungul-dass Nathoobhoy for the office of Municipal Commissioner, whenever that post becomes vacant, is without foundation. Indeed, it is altogether premature.

We are informed that the Honourable A. D. Sassoon, C. S. I., intends to give a Ball in honour of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay. The entertainment, we believe, will take place early in December.

It is said by a correspondent of a Mofussil paper that the military cantonment at Jhansie is to be removed to Nowgaon.

"We hear," says the "Delhi Gazette" of the 3rd inst., "that two native corps are in future to be located at Agra, the 40th N. I. from Banda, already in the relief, and the 1st Native Infantry from Dum-Dum, its place in Bundlechund, for which it is put down in the relief, being supplied by the 6th Madras Native Infantry ordered from Vellore to Calcutta via Madras by sea. The two corps at Agra are to garrison Allygurh and Futtyghur, thus allowing the company of the 17th Native Infantry from Delhi at Allyghur to return to head quarters. The 3rd Madras Light Cavalry move to Saugor. So it appears we are again to have Madras troops in Central India."

We hear from Meerut that General Harris had arrived there to assume command of the Meerut division during the absence of General Troup, who proceeds with the members of the Stud Commission on a tour of inspection, enquiry, &c., into the general state of the studs. Major Maxwell has been nominated Secretary to the Commission. The death of General Douglas promotes Colonel Boyd, at present doing duty at Meerut. The Medical Board which met a few days ago to enquire whether Colonel Hennessey and Major Brereton were fit for service in the plains, have reported that these officers are fit.—*Delhi Gazette, Nov. 3.*

A Peshawur letter of 24th ult. in the "Delhi Gazette" says—The hot weather some weeks since passed away; the thermometer now at midday is down to 72°; the mornings and evenings are very cool, the nights are quite cold. There has been no sickness worthy of mention during the whole summer; and now the healthiness of the garrison is remarkable. Hitherto 'fever' has been at a minimum. And the garrison may be grateful for having passed through a healthful and not a over-trying season. Just now we are a little dull perhaps, but then there are three regiments on the eve of marching, the runaways to the hills have not all returned yet, and the Major General has scarcely recovered the fatigue he endured on his hasty return from Kashmir. The 88th Foot relieves the 77th at Nowshera as soon as possible. The 3rd Bengal Cavalry and 45th N. I., ordered more than a fortnight ago by the Major-General to prepare for their march towards Saugor and Mooltan respectively on the 20th instant, moved into camp on the 18th, and were ordered on the 19th, from Army Head-Quarters, to 'stand fast.'

Colonel Coxe, the Commissioner of Lahore, received yesterday the sum of Rs. 2,000 from Mr. J. C. Gordon, being another munificent donation of His Excellency the Viceroy, to the funds of the Lahore University.—*Indian Public Opinion, Oct. 30.*

Lieutenant Colonel Sir A. P. Phayre, K. C. S. I. and C. B., becomes entitled to colonel's allowances on the 22nd of January next.—*Ibid.*

The command of the 17th Regiment N. I. will become vacant in June next, on Colonel James' becoming entitled to colonel's allowances.—*Ibid.*

By the appointment to the officiating command of the 15th Regiment N. I. of Lieutenant Colonel C. B. Basden, the second in command of the 45th N. I. becomes vacant. It seems very hard that Major R. W. Glasse, the second in command, should be passed over, as he has passed through every grade in the corps, and is better known to the men than any other officer with it.—*Ibid.*

We are informed that all the batteries of Artillery in this province will shortly be supplied with mules from Bombay.—*Rangoon Times Oct. 24.*

We understand that the Chief Commissioner purposes going to Calcutta in December to meet Lord Mayo, the new Governor General, and we sincerely trust that our information is correct, as doubtless Colonel Fytche would be able to do a vast deal of good to British Burmah by such an interview. Our railway scheme might be advanced thereby, sanction for the Kanhung survey might be obtained, our present relations with Upper Burmah considered, and a host of other important matters settled at once, which would take a long time to arrange by the usual mode of communication.—*Ibid.*

THE MOVEMENTS OF THE VICEROY

THE AMEER OF AFGHANISTAN.

(By Special Telegram for the "Bombay Gazette.")

CALCUTTA, 5th November, 2-32 P.M.

The *Friend of India* says the Ameer of Afghanistan cannot leave Cabul to come to Peshawur.

The Viceroy leaves Simla on the 10th inst., and is expected to arrive at Calcutta about the 20th.

Lord Mayo is expected to arrive in Bombay early in December, and will proceed from Bombay to Madras. He is expected to arrive in Calcutta about January 10th.

THE FAMINE IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

A gentleman who has been on a visit to Nagpore writes on the 2nd November as follows:—

"The crops in Berar, as far as I could learn from officers we picked up on the way, and as far as I could judge from the appearance of the fields along the line, are about an average, but unless rain comes soon the rubbee crops will be a failure. Here, and to the east and west, and northwards, things are much worse,—in fact a famine is inevitable unless rain comes soon. The district officers have come in to the station to consult with the Commissioner and discuss modes of relief; and one of these, who is now in the room with me, says the people are fleeing into the southern provinces, seeking for food and labour. It would seem that the drought extends from behind Cuttack in the east, to Agra in the north west, and northwards through Rajpootana into the Punjab. So far as I can gather from the cursory conversation I have just had with the civil officer in question, the food prospects over all Nothern India are very gloomy."

FORMATION OF A MOUNTAIN BATTERY OF ARTILLERY.

Government having directed the conversion of a Field Battery of Royal Artillery to a Mountain Battery, the Commander-in-Chief in India has ordered that "A" Battery, 22nd Brigade, be so converted, under detailed instructions which will be issued by the Deputy Adjutant General Royal Artillery. The equipment, ammunition and stores are to be given into the Allahabad Arsenal. The horses will remain attached to the battery for the present, pending dispersion among other batteries.

MORE ALTERATIONS IN THE RELIEFS.

The following alterations in the Relief of British Troops for 1868-69 are ordered, viz:—

Corps.	From.	To.	Movements.
1st Bt. 8th Foot	England	Bombay Presidency.	On arrival
1st " 11th "	Fyzabad	To stand fast at Fyzabad	
1st " 11th "	England	Cawnpore, (instead of Lucknow)	
62nd Foot	England	Lucknow, (instead of Cawnpore)	
93rd "	Jhansie	To stand fast at Jhansie	

DEATH OF AN INDIAN VETERAN.

An aged and distinguished veteran has recently paid the debt of nature at Morar, Lieutenant P. Gill, V.C., Unattached List, barrack master of the station. He died on Saturday, the 24th ultimo, after a long and painful illness, in his 60th year, leaving, we are sorry to say, a widow and two children dependent upon charity. Lieutenant Gill's polite and unassuming manner gained for him many friends among the officers of the station, and the attention he received from all during his last and long protracted illness, showed how much he was respected. He has left his family perfectly destitute. The deceased officer served at Sobraon and Ferozepore and in the campaign under Brigadier Wheeler in the hill districts of the Jullunder Doab in 1848, and in the Black Mountain campaign in 1852, and with the Moradabad Levy in the operations beyond the Gogra in 1859, where he was particularly mentioned by the officer commanding the column. At Benares he behaved with great gallantry in June 1857, and saved the lives of Major Bazett and the quartermaster sergeant with the Loodiana regiment, and rescued Lieutenant Brown, pension paymaster, when surrounded by marauders who were plundering the treasury. A statement of Briagdier Gordon certifies that Lieutenant, then Sergeant Major Gill, "distinguished himself for cool gallantry under desperate circumstances on the occasion in question, more than any other individual, European or native, present at Benares on the 4th June 1858."

It is proposed to get up a subscription in the army for his widow and children who, as we have remarked, been left destitute, without even a pension. We shall be happy to receive and remit subscriptions.—*Delhi Gazette, Nov. 3.*

AN ANOMALY IN THE MEDICAL SERVICE.

By G. G. O. No 152, dated 17th May 1864, a full and half batta scale of pay of rank was published, under the sanction of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State. Shortly afterwards, *vide* G. G. O. 3313 of 1865, half batta was abolished, leaving only one scale of pay for medical officers then in the service. The pay of rank therefore for a surgeon, to which he is entitled at all times, is Rs. 825 *per mensem*. Yet G. G. O. 269, 17th April 1867, revising the salaries of all civil medic appointments, places some 96 *per cent* in a second class list, for the charge of which the surgeon who receives Rs. 825 for doing nothing, is only allowed Rs. 750! It is true he is entitled to an extra allowance for the *administrative* charge of a jail or for the *superintendence* of a college, but it is not all stations where such institutions exist, and it is to be expressly marked, that such extra allowances are not given for professional duties, but for work foreign to the art and science of either medicine or surgery. A surgeon of ten years' service now receives Rs. 49-3-0, and one of fifteen years' service Rs. 75-11-5 *less*, for the duties involved in the charge of a station, than he does for doing nothing. Similarly surgeon majors so situated receive from Rs. 6 to Rs. 43 *less* when employed than when unemployed.

Surely such an injustice, both to the parties concerned and to the public revenues, cannot have been rendered thoroughly clear to His Excellency the Viceroy.—*Delhi Gazette, Nov. 3.*

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[per reuter's agency.]

LONDON, 31st Oct., Afternoon.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was firm, and prices were advancing.

Fair Dhollera 8⅛d. to arrive.
Consols 94⅜.
Oriental Bank shares £43.
Chartered " " £20 10s.
" Merc. " " £30 10s.
4 per Cent. Government Securities... 91¾.
5 " " " ...105¾
5½ " " " ...110¾
Exchange on India 1s. 11⅜d. to 1s. 11½d.
Total Coin in the Banks of England and France .... } £68,125,000
Do. Notes outstanding £74,875,000

The sum of £122,000 was withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day.

NEW YORK, 31st October.

The estimates of the out-turn of the growing Cotton crop have been increased.

[per indian telegraph.]

CALCUTTA, 6th Nov., 4-4 P.M.

Govt. Paper. { Fours 5. Fives 8⅞. Fives and a half, 13⅞.
Exchange, six months' sight, 1s. 11⅛d.
Freights, Dead Weight, Rice, £1 12s. 6d.
Jute and Linseed, £2 10s.
Shirtings Rs. 4-14.
Madapollams, Rs. 2-7.
Mule Twist, 5 annas 5 pies.
Market for piece-goods, dull.
Market for twist, rather more demand.

MORE LEGISLATION.

Several important bills are put before the public, which we suppose it is intended to pass before Mr. Maine and Sir John Lawrence leave India. One is a new law of evidence for all India, being the substance of the fifth report of the Indian Law Commission. A second is a new Stamp Act. A third is called The Land Improvement Bill for the N. W. P., which is propounded in consequence of some recent rulings of the High Court, Agra, which show the law relating to the position of tenant with a right of occupancy to be such as urgently to require amendment.—*Delhi Gazette, Nov. 3.*

A ROMANTIC ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE

The Peshawur correspondent of the "Delhi Gazette," writing on the 24th ult., narrates the following odd occurrence:—"An unhappy soldier of the 88th Regiment sought to end his life after a very curious fashion. He is a married man and a very unhappy man. It is of no importance to tell the cause of his misery; but suffice it to say that it is of that nature which edged him on to seek death rather than longer endure the burdens of life. So he went away and sought death. He walked away from his home without a weapon of any kind and with only a few rupees in his pocket. He reached Hurree Sing ke Bourg, and there he pondered. He pushed on to Jumrood; neared the mouth of the Khyber; and resolutely entered the far famed Pass. He pursued his meditations, he pursued his purpose, he walked on—onward to death as he hoped, sought for at the hands of the Afreedess. Yet not so. Death did not await him. The Afreedees came down upon him in a body, saw his white face, but found him unarmed; they robbed him of his money, and I believe striped him; but they did not beat him nor did they kill him. On the contrary, having stripped and robbed him they returned him to the garrison under their own protection and made him over direct to the chief civil officer. This incident is quite *unique*, and it will probably never again be heard."

FRONTIER REPUTATIONS.

The Peshawur Division (writes *Indian Public Opinion* of the 30th Oct.) may well be called the grave of Frontier Reputations. Commissioner after Commissioner, whom a misdirected ambition has led to make an exhibition of himself on this stage—when in the quiet obscurity of other divisions he might, with safe mediocrity, have figured to the last as "that able and judicious officer" and "Pillar of the administration"—has collapsed and disappeared. Three successive Frontier men, the Bayard-like Reynell Taylor, the conscientious high-minded Becher, and now Major Pollock—last but not least of the Trio—have been tried in the balance and found wanting; and a fourth, Colonel Graham, may very possibly follow, of whom the same may be very safely predicted. Since Edwardes and Mackeson there has been only one man of any character in this division—Major James, and he, facile princeps of them all, was killed by the neglect an ingratitude of the Government which feared and used, but could not appreciate him—of the Lieutenant Governor, who so thoroughly substituted glitter for gold in the Punjab, that since his day Brass has been the only article current in this market.

Under their successors, this Frontier, and indeed that of the Derajat also, of which each of the officers named has successively held the mismanagement—has steadily deteriorated. Astonishing as it may appear, the state of both Peshawur and Kohat is considerably worse now than it was five years ago; the firm grasp of Mr. Macnabb did much indeed for the former, but it has more than relapsed in the hands of a successor whose qualifications for the appointment had remained unsuspected previous to his nomination in the *Gazette*; and that of Kohat, at this moment passes all conception—a petty tribe of 150 men (who never attempted to give trouble before) are keeping the military and civil authorities dancing to their piping like peas in a shovel, causing, we should imagine, inextinguishable laughters to all the ragged Gods on the various Olympuses around, and certainly a grave scandal to the whole of the Frontier. . . . . .

Such is the present state of things after 20 years of British rule, and how far has the Frontier Fiasco just enacted on the Black Mountain, tended to remedy it, and restore our impaired prestige? Of course, no one is in fault; the General, like Mr. Winkle, made such tremendous preparations for commencing, that the unsophisticated enemy may be executed for being frightened, and as they would not fight, what could the General do? There were evolutions and cannonading, noise and smoke, orders and counter-orders—had there been an enemy he would undoubtedly have been eaten up—the wild mountain laboured enough and to spare and can hardly be held responsible for the ridiculous mouse he has brought forth. Again, the civilians—who begged and beseeched the tribes to come in and escape the punishment which had been the very object of all these preparations, and who rejoiced fondly over each petty section that they succeeded, at the cost of no matter what unworthy intrigues, in detaching from the hostile cause—acted under a hard master, and had before their eyes that Ummed-i-nan and Bim-i-jan, which natives truly say render consciences uncommonly pliant. And even the Viceroy—who, well knowing that each of these affairs that is staved off runs on with compound interest to a future date, nevertheless restrained Sir Hugh Rose, when prepared in 1863, to finish these Frontier "Mokaddamas" once and for all, and has now again checked Sir W. Mansfield, when equally ready and anxious for that desirable undertaking—may be well excused in his dread of being compelled to continue for another year in a position during his tenure of which already he has almost contrived to muddle away the whole of his high reputation.

In this and other ways may all excuse themselves—all we know is, that, fall the blame where it may, the results of this lamentable exhibition will be felt keenly ere long. It has been like a prize-fighter blustering into a ring when his backers have squared matters with his opponent; the public think him no end of a fellow but the 'Huzara Lambkin,' who gives in grinning in the 3rd round, knows better.

So much for political incompetence in high places, so much for the keep-in-smooth policy, and the sound cautious officials whom Lieutenant-Governors have delighted to honor! They have politically extinguished themselves now. So peace to their ashes and, in Heaven's name, let us have no more of them, no more of the discreet mediocrity which never does foolish things, and is incapable of daring wise ones. Now, that with its principal Professor, "masterly inactivity" is about to disappear from the scene and a large and enlightened foreign policy to take its place, let the band of Frontier brothers—the experienced officials, who have gone on casting their mantles from one to another—be broken up, and a *man* be sent to the helm—from the Punjab by all means, if he can be found there—if not from some other portion of our Empire.

The Chinese Embassy.—Mr. Burlingame's roving mission may, it seems, be overvalued as a proof of the disposition of the Chinese Government and people to extend a hand of fellowship to the west. A private letter from Pekin gives some particulars of the popular temper and imperial policy:—"A stupid mistake was made when the Queen received Old Pin, who is a nobody to begin with, while his suite were simply charity boys, the scouring of the streets, fellows who rank 'with but after' my servants. Even the present Burlingame mission, though more respectably constituted, is unworthy of the countries to which it goes. It is quite a hole-and-corner thing, made up as a sop to Cerberus. Not a hundred people in Pekin (I am exact in the figure) know of its existence. The general impression here is that we foreigners pay a large yearly tribute to the Emperor to be allowed to live in the Delectable City. None but the officials are exempt from this delusion, and they sedulously keep it up amongst the masses."—*Evening Star.*

BOMBAY.

"Harvey's Variety Troupe" have arrived in Bombay, and open at the Grant Road Theatre on Wednesday evening next. Their advertisement appears in another column.

On Thursday last the following cases of cholera were reported to the Health Officer:—1, Oomercarry Road, died; 1, Funnuswady, recovering; 1, Trimbuck Purshotum Street, recovering.

Mr. Nana Moroji yesterday committed Thomas Smith, who entered the shop of Bapoo Vithul on the 2nd October, and carried off some watches, to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on charges of assault and of stealing one gold watch, one gilded and three silver watches, and a case, valued at Rs. 100.

Krishna Dama, Nama Sagem Barte, and Rowjee Mohunjee, Hindoos, "Gosais" (beggars), were yesterday committed by Mr. R. H. Showell to take their trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of cheating, and thereby inducing Bhagoo, woman, to deliver to them a gold neck ornament of the value of Rs. 118.

Kunna Dewa was yesterday charged before the Acting Chief Magistrate with criminal breach of trust in respect of Government currency notes worth Rs. 21,150, entrusted to him, in his capacity as a servant, on the 31st October last; and Duriah, woman, with abetting the offence, and with dishonestly receiving the property. Particulars of the case appeared in our issue of Thursday last. After the examination of two witnesses His Worship adjourned the case for further enquiry.

The following passengers will sail to-day per P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Bengal*, Captain G. N. Hector, to Aden and Suez:—

For Marseilles.—Lieutenant Colonel Forbes, Mrs. Forbes and two children, Mrs. Wallace and two children, Major J. C. Merrick, Mr. J. Thomson, Major Gordon, Mr. Harbord, and Mr. A. Morrison.

For Southampton.—Mr. R. H. Hamilton, Mr. E. McEvoy, Mr. Moore, and Mrs. Stopford.

For Suez.—Mr. Bax, Mr. W. T. Hill, Major Moore, Colonel Gough.

For Aden.—Mrs. Dorabjee Hormusjee and three children.

Passages by P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Columbian*, which will leave for Suez on the 14th instant, have been engaged as follows:—

Captain H. Shakespeare (Suez), Captain P. Murray (Suez), Captain E. J. Thackeray (Suez), Colonel Bivar (Marseilles), Captain P. S. Yorke.

APPOINTMENT OF AN INSPECTOR OF STEAM BOILERS.

On the 3rd September last a letter was addressed by the local Government to the Government of India, representing that a bill would shortly be introduced into the Legislative Council to provide for the periodical inspection of steam boilers in Bombay, and requesting sanction to the temporary appointment of an inspector on Rs. 300, with an establishment amounting to Rs. 40 a month. The Government of India have accordingly authorised the employment of an inspector and establishment in anticipation of the proposed legislative enactment, but have suggested that the bill should provide sufficient means of paying for the machinery that may be necessary in carrying out its provisions. No avoidable delay, it was added, should be permitted to take place in passing the bill, so that the inspector might be legally vested with powers of entry and inspection.

PROSPECTS OF THE HARVEST IN THE KAIRA COLLECTORATE.

In continuation of his letter dated the 15th ultimo, forwarding a report from the Collector of Kaira on the prospects of the harvest, consequent on the late floods in that collectorate, Mr. Bellasis, Officiating Revenue Commissioner, N. D., gives the following extract from a subsequent report from the same officer:—"The rain anxiously looked for during the last month has not fallen, and consequently the promise of a magnificent harvest has not been fulfilled. No rain whatever has fallen since the 16th August and the crops have suffered from drought. They have withered wholly or partially, and the harvest on the average will be poor except in the case of wheat and cold weather crops, which look well. There will be scarcity of grain and not much grass, kurbee, or hay, and the condition of the collectorate will not be what I anticipated it would be. But I must guard against creating an impression that there will be grievous want, much less famine. In places the poor will suffer, as they always must in years of scarcity; but what with grain stored and that to be harvested, there will be an amount of food in the collectorate beyond what it could produce in a year of even great plenty. Prices will rise and the amount of exportation of cereals will be less than it usually is, perhaps by one-half. The want of grass will press heavily on cattle, and I fear the people will be put to great straits to feed them through the hot weather. This change of things I in some measure anticipated."

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Nov. 8th.—22nd Sunday after Trinity.

St. Thomas's Cathedral.
11 A.M.—Prayers and Sermon. Hymns 194 and 201.
6 P.M.—Prayers and Sermon. Anthem, "O Lord my God," (Dr. Malan). Hymn 153.

St. John's Church,—Colaba.
11 A.M.—Prayers and Sermon. Hymns 141 and 136.
6 P.M.—Prayers and Sermon. Hymns 177 and 17.

Trinity Chapel,—Sonapore.
7 A.M.—Litany and Celebration of Holy Communion. Hymns 135 and 175.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer with Sermon. Hymns 117, 200, and 142 Part 3.

The Harbour.

There will be a Service on board H. M. S. "Vigilant" at 10 A.M., and on the ship "Dhilawar," off the Dockyard, at 11 o'clock, by the Rev. Wm. Brown Keer, Harbour Chaplain, S. P. G.

A Service will be held by the Rev. James Paterson on board the ship "Marathon" (lying outside of the middle ground), at 11 o'clock.

THE CHARGE OF PERJURY AGAINST THE Rev. G. F. DE SILVA AND OTHERS.

Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. John Connon, the Rev. G. F. de Silva, G. F. Dias, F. Gomes, P. A. Dias, Minguel Vas, and Antonio Fernandes, appeared upon a summons to answer a charge of perjury preferred against them by Mr. Paul Domingo, first class preventive officer in the Custom House. Mr. Thacker appeared to conduct the case on behalf of the prosecution, and Mr. Pestonjee Dinshaw defended the prisoners. The prosecutor said that in the month of November 1867 he instructed his then solicitor, Mr. Cumroodeen Tyabjee, to institute a suit against the defendants for specific performance of a certain contract dated the 20th July 1867, whereby the defendants agreed to sell to the prosecutor an oart called "Gurwaddy," situated at Upper Mahim, for Rs. 3,000, and to execute a valid conveyance of the property, which the defendants failed to do within the time prescribed in the contract. The suit was instituted against the defendants in the High Court, and four of the defendants put in a written statement, whereby they undertook to obtain before the conveyance the consent of Pascoal Antonio Tar, Pascoal Rodrigues, and Domingo Mendonça, who were afterwards made defendants in the suit, to the sale aforesaid, as well as the sanction and approval of the Archbishop of Goa, which averment at the time of taking such oath by them they knew to be entirely false and untrue. Upon receipt of the written statement witness instructed his attorney to ask for inspection of certain books, appointing the 18th January 1868 for such inspection, and accordingly on that day, John Casmero Pais, a clerk to Mr. Tyabjee, and one of the defendants, called at his (the prosecutor's) request at the office of Mr. Pestonjee Dinshaw, solicitor for the defendants, where inspection of a certain agreement book was allowed to them, wherein they said they found a certain writing in the Portuguese language headed by the words "Ad futurum rei memoriam," and signed by the vicar, wardens, and some of the parishioners of the Church of St. Minguel, and dated 7th July 1867; and upon perusing such writing they found that no mention whatever was made as to the consent of the Ecclesiastical Prelate, or the Archbishop of Goa, to the sale of the oart, to the sale of which oart the writing related. Thereupon several applications in writing were made by Mr. Tyabjee to Mr. Pestonjee Dinshaw for a translation of the writing, but without avail, and after a long correspondence and threats of issuing a Judge's summons, a translation was sent by Mr. Tyabjee on the 30th March 1868, and which document was not a true translation of the writing contained in the agreement book, but contained the additional words "in case it were possible to obtain the consent of the Ecclesiastical Prelate," nor did the translation contain a correct list or statement of the signatures subscribed to the original document. The witness spoke at length as to certain allegations made by the defendants before the Court, which were not true; and charged them with giving false evidence in the High Court. Another charge of secreting or destroying the entry headed "in futurum rei memoriam" in the agreement book was laid against the Rev. G. F. DeSilva. The Magistrate adjourned the case for further enquiry till Wednesday, the 18th inst.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—6th Nov.

(Before R. H. Showell, Esq.)

Thefts.—Sulliman Abba, who had been several times in jail before, was charged with stealing a copper chatty from the house of one Rama Baboo, and on conviction was sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for ten days.—Syed Ahmed was charged with stealing ten pieces of wearing apparel, of the value of Rs. 20, the property of Oomajee Dhackjee. The prisoner was adjudged guilty and sentenced to receive twenty-five stripes.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE DIVISION ON THE TOWN DUES BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your contemporary of the "Times of India" reports this morning that nearly twenty of the European Justices voted in favour of the Town Dues Bill. This has taken me and many others who were present at the meeting, by surprise. We thought the number did not exceed half a dozen. It would be interesting to know the names of the European Justices who voted for Town Dues. Perhaps they would gratify the curiosity of some of their brother Justices *on the other side*, by sending their names to you or to the Clerk of the Peace.—Yours, &c.,

6th November. J. P.

THE CATHEDRAL ORGAN DEBT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The letter of "Churchman" in your paper of to-day on the Cathedral Organ debt, calls for "every particular regarding it," to be laid before the congregration. This is, undoubtedly, a reasonable request. But "Churchman" seems to imply that this information has not yet been afforded by me. I stated that "it was furnished by me to the late Senior Chaplain and to the present Senior Chaplain;" the secretary to the Choir Committee, Mr. Punnett, is also in possession of "every particular;"—to the Chaplains and to Mr. Punnett, therefore, "Churchman" and others should look for those particulars.

As regards my suggestion, to obtain a loan to extinguish the debt, it may be to "Churchman" an "amusing" way of meeting pecuniary claims, but at the same time it is a very matter of fact way; and as a matter of fact, it has more than once been done for Cathedral purposes. If it were adopted in my case, the operation would certainly gratify if it did not "amuse" me.—Yours, &c.,

6th Nov. M. MULL.

II.

SIR,—The statement of Mr. Mull and the letter of "Churchman" on the abovenamed subject I have read with much interest, and I wish to endorse the remark of the latter that "many of your readers must have been glad to see that he has at last brought the matter before the congregation." I think it ought not to have been left to him to do this; but now that it is done, we should move in the matter,—or rather the clergy should give us the opportunity to assist in extinguishing the debt.

I have been in Bombay a considerable time and have never had the opportunity presented to me, and this is the case with several of my friends who regularly attend the Cathedral services.

I believe Mr. Mull has been for some time, and is, honorary organist of the Cathedral; such invaluable services as he gives, and which we enjoy every Sunday, should make us very tender of being under any pecuniary obligation to him. The obligations he places upon us every Sunday by a free gift of musical talents of no mean order—by the conduct of the musical part of the services in so masterly a manner as to give the highest satisfaction,—I say such obligations should stimulate to some efforts with regard to this debt, by which we may evince a sense of those obligations and recognise our own duty besides.—Yours, &c.,

ONE OF THE CONGREGATION.

Malabar Hill, 6th Nov.

MR. MORRISON OF THE ASIATIC BANK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As my name has frequently appeared in your columns in the reports of the proceedings before the Bank of Bombay Commissioners, I trust you will permit me publicly to state that, having arrived here from Ceylon on the 26th ultimo, I intend leaving for England by the mail steamer to-morrow with the view of tendering my evidence to the Commissioners and of then returning to Bombay.

I trust also that I may be allowed to add to this statement a short explanation.

When I left England for Ceylon on the 5th September last, nothing, so far as I knew, had taken place before the Commissioners in Bombay to cast any reflection on my character or conduct. It was only while I was on my journey that I received newspapers containing reports of evidence, the nature of which induced me to alter my plans by going direct to Bombay. At Aden, however, I found a letter informing me that here the sittings of the Commission were closed. Owing to the death of my representative in Ceylon I had most pressing business there, and there accordingly I went. It was in Ceylon that I first read the full evidence of Premchund Roychund, and I at once determined to come up to Bombay for the purpose of refuting the misrepresentations and falsehoods concerning myself and others which abound in that evidence.

It was only this morning that I completed the reference to papers and documents, which transactions, numerous and complicated, and all of them now of some years standing, rendered necessary.

My own inclination was to have deferred my departure until I should have been able to make the whole circumstances public in Bombay, but I find the time this would entail might preclude my appearance before the Commission, and I am, moreover, advised that my statement should, in the first instance, be made to the Commissioners before whom my conduct and character have, in my absence, been most cruelly and unjustifiably traduced.

I will therefore only say in regard to the account of Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee & Co., the leading feature of the numerous statements made to my prejudice, that the evidence as regards myself, and so far as my knowledge and belief go, as regards the others who are thereby incriminated, is absolutely and entirely false. I mention this evidence particularly, simply because I learnt that, of all, it has been the most damaging to me, although I am equally able conclusively to refute the other calumnious aspersions that have been so freely cast upon my character.

I am aware that I am trespassing on your indulgence, but I cannot conclude without stating that in regard to the advances obtained for the Asiatic Bank from the Bank of Bombay, notwithstanding the immense difficulties and emergencies with which I had single-handed to contend, I acted in the strictest good faith, both in fact and in intention. The original telegram concerning the shipment of dollars and Java guilders, when produced, as it will be before the Commissioners, will itself show this.—Yours, &c.,

A. MORRISON,

Late Agent at Bombay of the Asiatic Bank.

Bombay, 6th November.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 1st November.

OPEN 874 MILES.

Coaching	Rs.	1,08,486	10	8
Merchandize	,,	1,50,931	15	10
Electric Telegraph	,,	1,628	2	0
Earth Trains	,,	3,309	8	0
Total Rs.		2,64,356	4	6
Corresponding Week last year open 852 Miles Total Rs.		2,40,198	8	8
Increase		24,157	11	10

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 31st October 1868.

OPEN 307½ MILES.

Coaching	Rs.	39,343	10	4
Merchandize	,,	39,649	2	0
Back Bay Earth Trains	,,	2,418	3	8
Electric Telegraph	,,	263	0	0
Total Rs.		81,674	0	0

Corresponding Week in October 1867.

OPEN 306 MILES.

Coaching	31,053	5	6
Merchandize	32,162	3	11
Electric Telegraph	473	2	0
Total Rs.	63,688	11	5
Increase	17,985	4	7

CINCHONA IN INDIA.—Some very interesting facts relative to the culture of cinchona in India were stated by Mr. Hanbury, at the recent British Pharmaceutical Conference at Norwich. A parliamentary return placed the number of plants in the Neilgherry Hills, in May, 1866, at 1,233,645, of which 300,000 belonged to the species yielding red bark, 758,000 pale bark; and 37,000 to cinchona calisaga, the varieties which are being so successfully propagated in Jamaica. This computation does not include the contents of the plantations of private individuals. Mr. Broughton's report, made a little more than a year ago, gave the number of plants belonging to the red bark as 800,000, a great increase upon the number recognised by government. Other plantations, it would appear, have been formed in Wynaad, Coorg, on the Fulney Hills, in Travancore, in British Sikkim in the Kangra Valley, in the Punjaub, and at Mahabaleshwar, in the Bombay Presidency. Mr. Thwaites reports "that many thousands of plants have been distributed from the Hakgalle garden, and I have received most favourable reports of their perfect health and vigorous growth, and not a single report of an opposite character has yet reached me; so that there appears to be every prospect of quinine becoming before long one of the most important products of the island." At Darjeeling there are five plantations containing, in April last, 1,558,694 young trees. The value of these experiments, of course, solely depends upon the fact of the comparative yield of alkaloid in the cultivated cinchonas, and on this score there is no deed for anxiety. All analyses as yet made prove that the amount of quinine and allies in the bark of trees grown in India may even exceed that obtained from the same kind of bark furnished by trees grown in their native localities.—*Evening Standard, Oct 9.*

ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE BENCH OF JUSTICES.

ON Thursday afternoon the second adjourned meeting of the Bench of Justices was held in the Durbar Room, Town Hall,—the Hon. L. H. Bayley in the chair. The attendance of Justices was again very large, and the interest taken by the public in the discussion on the town duties question was manifested by the crowded passages. Mr. Crawford, we believe, is seriously ill, and, therefore, could not be present at the meeting. The discussion on the town duties question having been adjourned to Thursday, the first business was the resumption of the debate.

At a quarter past two the Chairman read the motion and amendment which were before the meeting, and said that if no gentleman had any desire to make any further remarks, the meeting divide on the question. The motion and amendment are as follow:—

Moved by Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee, and seconded by Mr. Gumpert—"That the Legislative Council be respectfully memorialised by the Bench to suspend further proceedings on the Bombay Town Dues Bill."

Moved as an amendment by Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, and seconded by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee:—"That while it is not expedient to levy any tax upon goods merely passing through Bombay in transit, and not breaking bulk therein, nor changing hands, it is the opinion of the Bench that to meet the exceptional requirements of the island, and to perfect its conservancy, it is necessary to supplement the present direct rates upon property by taxes upon commodities such as are contemplated by the Town Dues Bill now before the Legislative Council, which should be asked to proceed therewith as soon as possible."

The Chairman then called upon any gentleman who wished to speak upon the question to do so. (Calls for Mr. Knight.)

Mr. Knight—No; the adjournment was moved by a gentleman on your side.

After a pause, during which no gentleman rose to speak,

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee said—Well, if nobody is to speak we will divide.

The Chairman—Yes: (Then, after a pause, during which it seemed that no one was inclined to speak)—Well, gentlemen, we have an immense mass of work to get through, and unless some gentleman addresses the meeting, I shall put the question.

Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee—If no gentleman wishes to speak, perhaps you will allow me to reply to what was said the other day.

Mr. Knight—The motion for adjournment came from the other side, and they were bound according to the practice of deliberative assemblies to put forward a speaker. (Oh, oh.) Had I thought that that practise would not be followed, I would have insisted on dividing the meeting on the question of whether we should adjourn or not. If I had supposed that you were going to force me to speak first I would have done that. (Oh, oh.)

The Hon'ble Mr. Brown—You were prepared to speak then.

Mr. Dosabhoy—It appears to me the other side are afraid to speak before Mr. Knight. (A laugh.)

Mr. Knight—Yes; several gentlemen are lying in wait for the advantage of speaking after me. Mr. Gumpert, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Wood, and I don't know how many others are going to speak——

Mr. Brown—No one said so.

Mr Knight—But these gentlemen want the advantage, the paltry advantage, of following Mr. Knight. (Laughter.)

Mr. Wood—The meeting was adjourned the other night because it was too late to go on at that time; and we could not have done anything else but adjourn.

Mr. Knight—I beg to assure you we could have prevented the adjournment of the meeting on Monday night, if we had wished. I think, Mr. Chairman, I can appeal to you to say whether, according to the practice of deliberative assemblies, those gentlemen on the opposite side ought not to put forward a speaker? But if they pledge themselves that after my speaking the Bench will divide I am ready to speak at once. (Oh! oh! and laughter.)

The Chairman—Well, Mr. Knight has applied to me to say what is the practice in deliberative assemblies. All I can say is that shortly before my friend Dr. Birdwood went to England, he presented to me, as chairman for the time being, for my own use, and for the use of subsequent chairmen of the Bench, a copy of the shilling hand book on the conduct of public meetings—(laughter),—and having carefully studied that, it appears to me that the forms adopted by my predecessors have not been strictly in accordance with parliamentary practice. (Hear, hear.) We have got on very well hitherto, and may get on better, and I trust we may perhaps manage to improve as we go on; but as to there being any strict rule, such as the one suggested by Mr. Knight, I may saythere certainly is such a practice in England, but I am not aware that it has been carried out here. (Hear, hear.) It is entirely for you as a body to say who you will hear now, and if you insist on hearing Mr. Knight at the present moment, you can do so. (Hear, hear). However, there does not appear to have been any strict mode of procedure adopted in such matters. Then we have always been in the regular practice of having several amendments on the board at the same time, though there is a rule laid down that there must never be more than one at the same time. I think it is entirely at the discretion of the gentlemen, subject to the general feeling of the meeting, to proceed or not. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Knight—Well, sir, they call me the leader of this side of the house, and as the other side seems to be hard up for a speaker, we will give them one. Mr. Shantaram no doubt will speak.

Mr. Shantaram Narayen then said—Gentlemen, I had not intended to speak on the last occasion when the motion now under consideration was before us. I have not thought it was at all necessary to speak on it, because the motion was one on the face of it which I thought the Bench would be very unlikely to entertain. But it seems to me there is a very great diversity of opinion on that subject, and it seems to me also that the question which we have to consider is not very much one of political economy. From all we have heard, we have not had any authorities stated to show that according to the principles of political economy any question is involved here that requires deep deliberation at our hands. That being the case then, though I am not versed in political economy, I can venture to speak on the question. (Mr. Knight—Hear, hear.) What we heard from the other side last day shows that really there no great principle at stake at all here. (Hear, hear.) A great deal has been made of sacrifices of principle, but really if one looks under the surface one cannot see any principle at stake at all. (Mr. Knight—Hear, hear; and "question.") We have to consider here, first, whether the motion is one that ought to be entertained by us. (Reads the motion.) Now, if the memorial mentioned here were simply with the view of giving us time to deliberate as to whether we wanted more funds, or whether the resources at our command will suffice for the current year:—if such questions had to be decided, no doubt we could go to the Council to ask it to stay their hand before they passed a measure which will put into the hands of the Commissioner the means of getting more money out of the people. (Hear, hear.) But that is not seriously the question here at all. The motion does not tell us for what reason the suspension of the proceedings of the Legislative Council is required; but all the speakers that spoke on it, and the mover of the proposition himself, put forth that this motion was intended as indicating the intention of the Bench to oppose the bill altogether—(Mr. Knight—Hear, hear)—to condemn the bill altogether—to declare that it is one which would abrogate the great moral obligation which the powers that tax the people are under. (Hear, hear.) That is the basis on which this motion is brought forward, and therefore it becomes an important question if when put forward under these reasons, the proposal ought to be entertained at all. I submit that this motion is objectionable from many points of view. It is objectionable, first, because it dictates to us a course which it is altogether inconsistent for us to adopt. We will be very severely taxed for inconsistency if we adopt this motion for the reasons for which it has been commended to our notice. Let us review the action we have adopted with regard to this bill. Two and a half years ago we wanted money. True enough that was for purposes other than those for which it is wanted now—(hear, hear,)—but still the great question is, whether we want money or not. Well, we did want money then, and we were then in a frame of mind that we thought town duties a very legitimate source of income for us. (Mr. Knight—Hear, hear.) What is now called bad in principle, what one speaker has called robbery and another has said is inhospitality to other nations—what is now condemned in such unmeasured terms—was then perfectly acceptable and welcome to us. (Hear, hear, and "oh, oh.") Well, whether it was acceptable and welcome to us or not is shown by what we did then. And we did not then only state that we wanted to raise money by town duties—we did not stop there merely recording that on our minute book and then putting it on ourselves,—but we put forward a member of the Legislative Council, asking him to bring in a bill for that purpose—we asked him to interest himself in our behalf, and bring in a measure which would give us that source of revenue. (Hear, hear.) He accordingly did introduce that bill, but for some reason or other it was not carried forward at that time. (Hear, hear.) And now the position comes to this:—We want money now, and we want the same means which we voted to raise money for another purpose—a purpose, I may say, less important than that for which we now want money. (Oh, oh.) Still Mr. Munguldas finds he has the sanction of the Bench to bring in the measure that two and a half years ago he was requested to bring forward in order to get us more supplies; and, therefore, considers himself perfectly warranted, as he might well do, to stand by us in the hour of our need to get supplies in our present weakness by the introduction of this bill. The bill then is put forward, but now after having asked him to go forward, we trip him from behind, saying "We don't want the bill at all—(applause)—we did not ask you to get money at this juncture: we wanted it formerly for permanent expenditure, but now it is required for current expenses, and as the deficiency is for current expenses, the bill is not justified." That is what we are saying now:—that there is a need for money, that the bill was righteous then; that however bad and liable to condemnation it is now, it was good then; that we are now in different circumstances; we want money for current expenditure, and the license-tax, that has gone out of our hands, but now we don't want to get the money by the Town Duties Bill but will have it by other measures. That is really the course we are adopting with regard to this measure, and I say the very least the Legislative Council can ask of us is consistency. We must not act like little children here—and that is what we are asked to act like. At one time we wanted money for a certain purpose, and at another we want it under exactly analogous circumstances, though for a different purpose, and we go and say that the money asked before was not asked properly. That is what we are going to say before the Legislative Council, and I think it would be hardly dignified for a body like ours to be acting in this manner. (Hear, hear.) Since the last occasion, it has happened that I have come across the speech of Lord Macaulay, in reference to Sugar Duties Bill, and there are some observations in that which are much better than I could myself say on this point. The question before Parliament was not such a one as there is here: it was a much narrower one indeed. The English people, by the way, be it noted, are somewhat behind the age compared with ourselves. (Mr. Knight—Hear, hear; and laughter.) They have duties on sugar and other products and articles—(hear, hear, and laughter)—and at that time the question before the house was, whether a tax should be levied on free-labour sugar as well as sugar got by slave labour, and a distinction was made by the Ministry between the two. It was said the slave-labour sugar ought not to be allowed to come into the country at all, for this reason, that it was bad in principle to levy taxes on such sugar, as that was encouraging slavery. There was an objection to encouraging slavery by such means, but there was no argument like what we have here—that they were not to have town duties on products coming into England. Such was really not the argument in that case. We have here speakers who condemn duties—custom duties, town duties, and all other kinds of duties,—but the question before Parliament was the narrower one I have explained. And this is what Lord Macaulay says on the subject of the consistency of the ministry. (Oh, oh.) Speaking before the Board of Trade he says—

> It was indeed necessary that he should say this; for the policy of the Government is obviously most inconsistent. Perfect consistency, I admit, we are not to expect in human affairs. But surely there is a decent consistency which ought to be observed; and of this the right honourable gentleman himself seems to be sensible; for he asks how, if we admit sugar grown by Brazilian slaves, we can with decency continue to stop Brazilian vessels engaged in the slave trade This argument, whatever be its value, proceeds on the very correct supposition that the test of sincerity in individuals, in parties, and in government is consistency. The right honourable gentleman feels as we must all feel that it is impossible to give credit for good faith to a man who on one occasion pleads a scruple of conscience as an excuse for not doing a certain thing, and who on other occasions, where there is no essential difference of circumstances, does that very thing, without any scruple at all.
>
> Observe, I am not disputing the paramount authority of moral obligation. I am not setting up pecuniary considerations against moral considerations. I know that it would be not only a wicked but a short-sighted policy, to aim at making a nation like this great and prosperous by violating the laws of justice. To those laws, enjoin what they may, I am prepared to submit. But I will not palter with them; I will not cite them to-day in order to serve one turn, and quibble them away to-morrow in order to serve another. I will not have two standards of right; one to be applied when I wish to protect a favourite interest at the public cost; and another to be applied when I wish to replenish the Exchequer, and to give an impulse to trade. I will not have two weights or two measures. I will not blow hot and cold, play fast and loose, strain at a gnat and swallow a camel.

I think that language can very well be applied to us: we are really blowing hot and cold as caprice or fancy induces us to do: and really we ought to be more dignified than allow ourselves to be so misguided. In the speech I have quoted Macaulay exclaims—"In the name of common sense let us be consistent," and I think I might say the same here. Now what I submit again is, sir, that this proposition is brought forward for opposing the town duties bill, and while the opposers are doing their best to suppress the bill where it is, still they are not able to show how the clear deficit that must needs occur in our revenue is reasonably to be made up. That really must be done before we can listen to any proposition of the kind that is being brought before us. We must be shown how we can prevent ourselves from going deeper into debt than we already are in consequence of the abolition of the license-tax, and of other deficiencies that we expect to occur; we must see how we are to keep with our current expenditure. That is really what we must consider, and not any one of the speakers on the other side has practically suggested that to us at all. I submit that the speakers on the other side—and one especially whom I noted last day—have wished to show us that we might have a license-tax under another name. There was one speaker who, when he spoke, I really thought that was what he meant, all the time. He thought that though this license-tax had been abolished we still had some means by which we could levy a tax from the people under another name, in fact that the license-tax was to be revived. Now, I cannot but consider that the house-tax has been to us a very great scourge,—a curse. I submit it has wrought very great harm among the people. It is all very well for us who understand what the collector of license-tax is about to say, it does not bear heavy on us; but when we consider how the masses are dealt with, the tax cannot but be condemned as a very objectionable measure altogether. Then another gentleman on the other side suggested that we might have an increase of the house-tax, and that is what I shall next address myself to. I submit that the house-tax is already so heavy on the people that to attempt to increase it will be a very great abuse of our power. I submit that the house-tax at present virtually comes to 19 or 20 per cent. upon the value of the property—(Mr. Knight—Hear, hear),—and to try to increase that further is simply to ask people to part with their landed property. (Laughter.) It is not decent. (A laugh.) Sir, I cannot conceive how you can expect to go further than that. A rate of 19 or 20 per cent. on house property is, I submit, the very highest it can possibly bear, and to go higher is to break through all ground of moderation in that respect. (Hear, hear). When gentlemen tell us the house-tax ought to be increased, I think they betray the kind of ignorance the Pasha who heard to betray. I have read a little anecdote, of a Pasha, who one day asked why people in his kingdom cried, and was informed that they murmured because they had nothing to eat. "Oh, why don't they eat rice and milk," was the reply; and that was the kind of reason on which it was being tried to increase the house-tax. But I hold that it is impossible to add a pie to the rate which is at present raised. But it is only natural, sir, that people who have been once happily described here as birds of passage, who have no interests on house property here, and can therefore have no opportunity of seeing how the house-tax bears on the people and tenantry. (Hear, hear.) I think that those people who say the house-tax ought still to be increased ought to look a little deeper into this matter, and not simply say "the house-tax ought to be increased." This blind cry will really tell seriously on the people. And a very amusing reason was given for taxing house property and laying the burdens on the shoulders of the landlords. The reason that the rich ought to be taxed was the very potent one that was adduced for this step, Now, sir, I don't think this will bear examination at all. What is meant by this? The rich ought to be unreasonably taxed, ought to be robbed for the benefit of the poor. (Hear, hear.) Wait a moment. Suppose you take 19 or 25 per cent.—which you may in your wisdom be induced to levy; for goodness knows what you may do one day. Suppose you take 25 per cent. house-tax and this is not to be exacted from tenants. Suppose all this is taken from the rich, is it just, is it fair, consistent, or in keeping with the objection to this town duties bill to go further with that tax, and to say, that the rich ought to be taxed in order that the poor may be served—that the rich should be robbed so that the poor may escape? Really that is the legitimate conclusion to which this argument leads—(hear, hear,) and I submit it cannot bear examination—the very least analysis of the argument shows its utter fallacy. As suggested by a speaker on our side the other night, the true principle in all taxation is that it should be just in principle and equal in its incidence. (Hear, hear.) Now, I say, that this will not be upheld if we say the house-tax ought to be increased in order that the rich alone may bear the burden—for that is really what the arguments of the gentlemen on the other side amounts to. (Mr. Knight—Hear, hear.) But even their arguments for taxing the rich alone can be satisfied by the town duties being had recourse to; and that for this reason—the rich will consume more. (Laughter.) These town duties are a tax and fall necessarily on consumers, and I submit that the rich will have to bear their quota of this tax. It will fall on the rich inasmuch that they are rich in consumption, considered both as a disease and as a privilege. (Laughter.) It will affect the poor only according to their means, and thus can be recommended as an equal tax. The house-tax is not such a tax. The argument that the Town Duties Bill will induce traders to run up the prices is no argument that can stand for one moment. If the house-tax is raised, surely the owner of the property will try to redeem himself by adding to his rents. (Hear, hear.) If that is so, tenants have to pay all the more. (Laughter.) I say, sir, that in that way the owner of the property begins to consider that his property has increased in value, and so he seeks a higher rent, and the rents once increased remain stationary. (Laughter.) That is the characteristic of the increase of the house-tax, and I submit that by increasing the house-tax here you are imposing a permanent burden on the tenantry, and I ask you in the name of the people not to increase the tax further.

Mr. Brown—Nobody dreams of increasing the house-tax. There is no proposition to do that.

Mr. Shantaram—Well, if not proposed, that was recommended.

Mr. Brown—Not at all, nobody has dreamed of it. No one ever mentioned that.

Mr. Shantaram—But we are next told town duties are based on principle, and really on this part of the principle I have, after all that has been said here and in the papers, failed to see the moral obligation that would be infringed by having recourse to town duties. I was attending very carefully to the arguments brought forward the other day, but there was no argument, it was simply declamation: one gentleman came forward saying it was robbery and nothing more. I cannot see that it would be robbery. On the other hand, it is but fair that these articles ought to be made to pay a contribution, and I cannot see that there is anything like robbery at all in taxes on articles that are going from our harbour, after benefitting by our appliances, and to be used by other countries. Another speaker said these duties were simply barbarous. On this I must say we are then all barbarous, and must have been so but a short time back. We had town duties in Bombay not long ago, and we have custom duties, and not only so, but these exist in other countries, and if we are to have a barbarous tax I can only say it is a sort of barbarism which we share with the rest of the world. A third argument was, that foreigners were made to pay for us. Now I don't know that foreigners are made to pay for our needs, and, if so, they are made to pay for advantages they obtained from us. The money got from them must be applied by us to our wants. There is no doubt that is so, but still the foreigners is not made to pay without getting an adequate remuneration.

Mr. Sorabjee—I referred to those in foreign countries.

Mr. Shantaram—Well, foreigners and foreign countries are much the same. We were told also that it was a breach of hospitality to take taxes from goods going into other countries. Well, to that I can only say that these taxes are levied only on the principle by which numerous others are raised here and in other countries, and if it is a breach of hospitality then we are only returning a compliment to other countries, and so I don't see that we are committing any great violation of principle. (Hear, hear.) When we hear, sir, all these declamations on the ground of the violation of moral principles, we become really convinced of the saying that the world is visited once every seven years by a fit of morality—(a laugh)—and we are here having sermons preached to us on the enormity of imposing these taxes; but if we are not shown how that is, so, then we are only told without getting demonstration. I will only allude to one thing more that is, that I think this measure now brought before the Legislative Council is not one which need drive us out of our wits. (Hear, hear.) The measure is only experimental. (Hear, hear. It will only last for nineteen months of the next year. (Roars of laughter.) Before those nineteen months of the year are out—(laughter)—those nine months I mean—(a voice—"That's better," and a laugh)—we will have ascertained how it has worked amongst us, and in October we will have an opportunity of seeing how we have fared with the town duties. (Applause). Then we can ascertain if commerce has flagged, and should the Mistress of Trade have fled our shores we can woo her back again by knocking the town duties on the head. (Applause, and a laugh.)

Mr. Narayen Wassadew—If some of the gentlemen who have spoken on the other side would pay a visit to the landing wharfs adjacent to the native town, especially Clare Bunder, where the grain trade is concentrated, they cannot fail to observe the various exactions that are there imposed. In the first instance, there is the heavy boat hire; second, the unprincipled gangs of muccadums, who plunder a large quantity of grain out of each bag which is landed; third, bunder fees; fourth, the Pinjrapole cess; fifth, the exorbitant rates of cart hire; and all these things combined will shew to these observers that every article of commerce which is imported into Bombay is sufficiently put under extortion already without furnishing the means, in the shape of the Town Duties Bill, to unprincipled traders to make further exactions. (Applause.) Now, sir, in August last year, there were several letters printed by Mr. Pratt upon the inadequate accommodation that is given to the native trade of the place. When these letters were placed before the Bench, I took the liberty of proposing a resolution, the adoption of which, by the majority of the Justices then present, implied, I think, a decided admission on their part that a great deal of injustice had been done to the native trade of the place. And the present Government has shown its appreciation of a more liberal policy, by taking away Chowpatty Bunder from the Back Bay Company, and making it a public wharf. I think this discussion is simply a conflict of various interests—the landlord trying to shift the burden from his own shoulders on to the trade of the place. (Hear, hear.) The mercantile interests, which are very well represented here—(Mr. Shantaram—"Too well represented")—will resent that; and it appears to me that this is a matter which we ought every one of us to consider fairly. What has been the cause of the great enhancement in the value of property in Bombay, but the trade of the place? (Hear, hear.) But for that trade, Bombay would be reduced simply to a fishing village. (Applause.) It is an admitted fact that the rich classes of India do not contribute sufficiently to either the imperial or local taxes. I do not know whether Mr. Shantaram will hold that a man with Rs. 10,000 a year consumes a larger quantity of salt than the labourer with Rs. 10 a month. The rich man is not supposed to eat a candy of grain. (Laughter.) And why should he not contribute to the municipal tax in the same proportion as the poor labourer, who finds it difficult at the end of the month to make both ends meet. I think the Bench made a great mistake in abolishing the License Tax, although it was an obnoxious tax, and, perhaps, I grant that the last sections, that part of it which brought the poorer classes within its provisions, might have been expunged. Mr. Shantaram speaks of moral obligations. Are not the wealthy classes under moral obligations to provide the poor with decent lodging at a moderate rent? When I say bound to provide, I mean to say it is not fair to shift the burdens which should fall upon the rich on to the shoulders of the poor. There is no motion before the Bench to increase the house tax, and if there was, I think it is a class of property which ought to pay its quota of taxation. (A voice—"Yes, its quota.") Yes, I say, its quota. I pay the Municipality each year a large amount in the shape of municipal taxation, and I contend that, with the exception of the tax for the house I live in, that is re-imbursed by my tenants. (Applause.) It would be impossible for me to say that the masses of the population do not contribute, for I know they do. (Hear, hear.) Well, talking of barbarism, I say that it is barbarous for Bombay, which exists by trade, to try to stifle trade, and throw all sorts of obstacles in its way. I believe the Government is trying to institute certain measures to give the facilities for the trade of the place. As to the rest of the world, to which Mr. Shantaram made reference, I believe that wherever there is any enlightenment, and in all civilised ports of the world, enormous sacrifices are made to facilitate trade. He also adverted to the circumstances under which the hon'ble mover of this bill was asked to take charge of it. Now, at the meeting at which that resolution was passed the mercantile interests were not very well represented, because it was held on a mail day. There were then two or three specific propositions before the Bench, and we were in a measure bound to find funds for the drainage of the town and for several other things. Well, for these purposes, we wanted a large income, and it was under these circumstances that the mover of the bill was asked to take it in hand. But the circumstances have altered, and Mr. Mungul-dass himself said the other day before the Council that the income of the Municipality has largely increased, and that there was no use in pressing on the bill. We all thought that bill was dead, and I think we will be perfectly justified in passing the resolution proposed by Mr. Sorabjee; and I feel obliged to Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee for bringing this motion before the Bench, asking the Legislative Council to stay action in the matter till we ourselves have deliberated on the subject. (Applause.)

Mr. M. R. De Quadros said he was glad to find that all were agreed upon the necessity of meeting the deficit immediately. And such being the case, they were bound to introduce some fresh source of income. With regard to the house rate, he thought it was already high enough. He would remind them that a large number of house-owners were of the poor and middle classes, and also that by far the largest proportion of men living in streets and lanes had to pay taxes for the lighting of the town when the streets in which they lived were not lighted. (Hear, hear.) Landed property had considerably depreciated in value within the last few years, and it would be some time before its value improved, and therefore it would be very unwise to increase the tax on property. (A voice—"Nobody proposed that.") Well, it was mentioned the other day. But, however, it was easy to show that the rate needed reduction. (Hear, hear.) It was all very well to say that landed proprietors were a wealthy class of men; but most of the houses in Bombay were held not by rich people, but many of them by widows and other poor people. And this source of income being closed to them their only resource was town duties. (A voice—Question.) The question of town duties had been maturely discussed two years ago, and every opportunity was given to merchants to speak, and though it was mail day, he had heard a great deal said both *pro* and *con*, and no doubt the majority thought the best course was to introduce town dues. (Hear, hear.) In London, the most enlightened city of the world, they all knew that taxes were levied on coal and wine. It was said that this sort of taxation was popular because it does not pinch the pocket; he thought this was the very reason why they should introduce such taxes here. They ought to introduce taxes which would meet with popularity. (Hear, hear.) He had heard it objected that such taxes as it was proposed to levy would hamper trade. Let then take the instance of cotton; did they believe that a small tax on cotton, such as was to be imposed, would affect the cotton trade? (Hear, hear.) They all knew that it was not such a tax as this that affected the price of cotton: the price was regulated by the Liverpool market. Merchants should not object to a small tax like this, if they expected the Municipality to took after the conservancy of the town.

Mr. Janardan Succaram said he would touch on three points which had been raised during the discussion. Against the Town Dues Bill they had heard principally two objections—first, that town dues would hamper trade, and, second, that the imposition of town dues would be equivalent to robbing the stranger in order to fatten themselves. With regard to the first objection—viz., that the dues would hamper trade—he admitted that, speaking abstractly, town dues were considered an obstacle to trade, and he had observed in the Mofussil towns where these duties had been levied that they caused a great deal of obstruction to trade; for instance at Ahmedabad there was a duty on ghee; and he had observed that poor men bringing a little potful of ghee were detained at the gate for nearly an hour or so, merely that the officers might examine the pot and decide what duty the man should pay. This he admitted; but there was no use in allowing themselves to be led away by merely general propositions. The great question as it appeared to him, in the present case, was what articles it was proposed to levy town duties upon; and he thought that in order to make the measure as unobjectionable as possible only a few of the many articles that might be taxed had been chosen, and that these articles were such that they came in very large quantities to Bombay, and did not break bulk in Bombay, and, therefore, would not inconvenience people by trifling taxes. (Hear, hear.) Cotton, he thought, could very well bear town duties, because, as had been shown by several speakers, cotton required a great deal of their space, and a great deal of attention from their police force to protect, as well as their steam fire engines, for which ten times more expense was incurred in Bombay than in Calcutta. Under these circumstances, he thought they could very well, and most justly, levy a small tax upon cotton. As far as the argument of hampering trade was concerned, he thought a small tax on the few articles on which it was proposed to levy dues would not have much effect, but he was of opinion that all the objections which were urged against town duties would apply with far greater force against a tax landed property—(hear, hear)—because, taking it for granted that the tax imposed upon articles of merchandise would raise the prices of these articles, in the same way the house tax would increase the rents, and thus the tax would fall immediately on the tenants. (Hear, hear) And whereas the tax upon articles of merchandise could not be known for certain to increase the prices of those articles, in the case of landed property, within a given area, the landlords had a monopoly, and would raise the rents higher, and in that way crush the poor. The Bench was committed to the principal of town dues by their former approval of the Town Dues Bill; and the Municipality wanted money to fill up the deficit that had been caused by the abolition of the license-tax; and these considerations, he said, made it desirable that the Town Dues Bill should be proceeded with, and ought, if possible, to become law. (Applause.)

No gentleman rising to speak

Mr. Knight said—I think it is pretty well understood that there is yet one speaker, and, perhaps, two, on this side of the table; and as there are a great many on the other side, and as three gentlemen have spoken on this side, and it is quite contrary to all ordinary debate.

The Chairman—Mr. Knight, gentlemen. (A laugh.)

Mr. Knight—I say it is quite contrary to all ordinary debate.

The Chairman—Everybody has a right to speak. If any gentleman wishes to speak on the motion or the amendment now is the time. Otherwise Mr. Sorabjee will be entitled to his reply.

Mr. Robert Knight—Gentlemen, I must say it is singularly wanting in generosity to force me to speak now, unless it is understood that when I sit down Mr. Sorabjee will reply. (Cries of No, no, and a Voice—"Others will have the right to speak.") Well, Mr. Sorabjee was rising to reply. I have determined to read in general what I have to say on this occasion, for two purposes—because I wish to be accurate, and I wish to be brief. Mr. Knight then proceeded to read his speech as follows:—

SIR,—The intensely personal character that has been given to this discussion by a part of the local press makes it necessary for me to ask the indulgence of the Bench for a few moments to some remarks which while they have a real bearing upon the question may seem perhaps at first sight to be irrelevant thereto. Sir, I have been dragged forward by name, day after day, in the columns of the journal representing the views of the other side, in the most unwarrantable manner. The very seat which I have casually taken at this table has been commented upon by the gentlemen who report for that journal, and they will probably advertize all Bombay to-morrow of the costume I now appear in. (Laughter.) Very well, sir, as this disagreeable and unwarrantable turn has been given to the discussion, I ask the indulgence of the Bench for three or four minutes to dispose of it, and I promise I will not be longer. This is the second or third time only, sir, during twenty years in which I have risen to address a public assembly, and were it not for the sense which I have of the importance of the question under consideration of the Bench, nothing would have induced me to speak to-day. (A Voice—Keep to the question.) My vocation is not that of a speaker, but of a public writer, and were it possible for me with propriety to have evaded attendance here to-day, and all part in this discussion, I should certainly have done so. Every man, sir, is a stranger to his fellows, and while possibly some gentlemen sitting here may think that it is simply my enthusiasm that prompts me to speak, I can assure the Bench that it is only the belief that I should do an unworthy thing were I not to rise, that brings me forward. (Hear, hear.) As the Bench knows, I have taken a very prominent part in the discussion of this question of municipal ways and means. I do not regret, nor can I withdraw, a line I have written upon the subject, for I believe what I have written to be true. (Hear, hear.) You will permit me to say, without glorying therein, that in the course of my career as a journalist in India, it has been my lot on several occasions to stand, as I do now, all but alone of my countrymen in questions of great moment. (A Voice—No, no, not alone.) Well, I am very glad to have that assurance. But I know of no instance in which I have done so, in which time has not at last proved me to have been right. Sir, I well remember, and a few gentlemen in this room will also do so, when I was denounced throughout the country, as "the one Englishman in India unworthy of the name," and when for weeks together I could not open an Indian newspaper without finding myself the object of attacks so violent, so fierce, and sometimes so slanderous, that nothing could have sustained me under them, but the consciousness that they were undeserved. I lived through that long storm of abuse, and many milder ones afterwards, and while no journalist in India can have a keener sense of his journalistic shortcomings and offences than myself, I have the clear answer of my conscience that I have striven throughout to promote what I believed to be the true interests of the country, regardless whom I pleased or whom I offended. (Applause.) I must name, sir, one very important question in which it was my lot to stand, as I now do here, all but alone. It is now six years since the press, the public, the local Government, the Government of India, the Home Council, the Secretary of State, and Manchester, after twenty years' controversy, decided that it was our true policy to settle the Land Revenue of this country in perpetuity. Sir, I saw plainly that such a step was a stupendous folly. (Laughter.) I protested to the last in India, and refused to acknowledge defeat. When I went home, that settlement was in active progress in the North-West Provinces, and no one dreamed of its reversal. When in the Conference at Manchester in 1866,—a conference that I brought about myself,—I rose as the last speaker—I stood alone; Mr. Walter Cassels having been the only speaker who opposed the Chamber's views. Sir, I shall always look back to that debate with feelings of lively gratitude. I *knew* that I was right, and the Chamber wrong—(laughter),—and I did not sit down till the whole Chamber was convinced of the deplorable error that had been committed. I am not speaking, sir, without exact knowledge of what I say. My persistence was rewarded by the conversion of the Manchester Chamber—(hear, hear)—and a complete change of views in the India Office; and the result is that the Permanent Settlement, although it had been formally adopted by the Government, has now been definitely shelved as a revolution that would have been fatal to the country. Sir, there are gentlemen sitting opposite, who are to-day as fervent as myself in denouncing that folly, but in 1861 and 1862 they were with the majority, and had dubbed me the *Cassandra* of the Land question. (Hear, hear.) Now, sir, in rising here to-day, I feel just as convinced that I am right as I felt when I rose in Manchester three years ago under very similar circumstances. Pardon my saying, sir, that I am *sure* gentlemen sitting opposite are wrong—(cries of oh, oh,)—and that time and reflection must inevitably work their conversion. (Oh, oh, and laughter.) You know that I have been attacked by turns as the organ of almost every section of the community. I have offended all by turns, and done my best in the service of all. But, sir, there is one section of the community, and I think it is about the only one, of which I have never been the organ. I mean the Indian Chambers. I do not think it is my fault. I am conscious of a very strong interest in these bodies. I know how all-important trade is to this country. I know how many honourable men the Chambers contain, men whom it is an impertinence to praise, and I believe firmly in the integrity of the intentions of these gentlemen. But, I cannot conceal from myself the fact, that during the whole course of my career as a journalist, the action of the Indian Chambers on public questions has been so narrow, so selfish, so wanting in true insight, that I could not, without forfeiting my self-respect, have supported them,

Mr. Taylor—Mr. Chairman, really I must say this is not to the point at all,

The Chairman—Allow Mr. Knight to proceed.

Mr. Knight—I do not remember a single instance of importance in which the Chambers have taken a broad, sympathetic, and unselfish view of public affairs. (Oh, oh.) To-day, I have once more the misfortune, for I really feel it a misfortune, of being compelled to differ sharply from the great body of my countrymen in the island. Sir, I can do no otherwise. I feel that they are wrong. My judgment and my conscience rise up against them, and I cannot, if I would, agree with them. You have probably seen, sir, some of the elaborate compliments which have been showered upon—or *at* me—in the course of this discussion. Day after day, my "cleverness"—(laughter)—my "superlative cleverness," my "ingenuity," my "super subtle ingenuity," my "splendid abilities"—(continued laughter)—have been remarked upon in the columns of the daily press. Sir, I honestly repudiate every one of these compliments, and it is simply amazing to me that it does not occur to the gentlemen who indulge in them, that it may possibly not be my abilities—(no, no)—after all that damages them so much as the essential weakness and immorality of the course they are attempting to defend. It is matter of no secret that many pens have been engaged against my own journal in this controversy, and the true secret, sir, of the failure of them all is simply this, that no amount of ability can make the worse appear the better cause in face of competent and searching criticism. (Applause.) I tell the Bench from the bottom of my heart, my conviction that the system of finance we are going upon admits of no defence. (Hear, hear.) It has been conceived in impatience of the vexations which unavoidably attend every *just* system of finance, and in its results it is simple confiscation. (Applause.) I beg, gentlemen, you will mark that, I repeat it—It has been conceived in impatience of the vexations which unavoidably attend every just system of finance. So enamoured is the Chamber of the beautiful simplicity of direct rates upon property; so delightfully free does the system leave the trade of the island; so cheap and convenient is it; and so readily is it susceptible of increase, by a mere turn of the screw in this room, that you cannot see with patience the real deformity of the thing laid bare. I appeal to you, gentlemen, on that side, that you do not mean purposely to be unjust to those on this. You have no wish to treat them dishonestly. (Hear, hear.) You do not wish to bind burdens upon their shoulders which you yourselves will not touch with one of your little fingers. And yet without meaning it, or intending it, this is what you are as really doing, as though you were committed to a formal resolution thereon.

Mr. Brown—How about the license-tax?

Mr. Knight—It is about one-eighth of the Municipal revenue. Mr. Knight then continued—Year after year, in your place here as English Justices you cast by your votes the whole municipal expenditure of the place upon the house-owners, and you refuse to listen to their remonstrances. (No, no.) They tell you that these direct rates which you are levying fall upon themselves, and do not get beyond them. That they do so fall, is susceptible of the easiest possible proof. It has been admitted over and over again that the averment is true. When we come to discuss the house-tax, I will show you that it is true. And you think it right and just that you who are not house-owners at all should come to this room year after year, and pass a vote by which you devolve not only from your own shoulders but from the masses of the community also all the burdens of the place on to the shoulders of the mere fraction of the community which the house-owners represent. Sir, it is time that this wrong were undone; that an effort at all events was made to awaken the conscience of the Bench to the necessity of a pause. A consideration of great importance in its bearing upon this discussion is the constitution of this Bench. The formation of this Bench, sir, is a well-meant attempt to give the island something in the nature of an approach to representative institutions. The Government having appointed the Bench to manage the affairs of the island, devolves upon it the task of recommending in what mode the revenue of the Municipality shall be raised. Now, as Englishmen, we are all proud of our great national discovery that taxation without representation is tyranny. Well, this Bench, to a much larger extent than is generally believed, is a true representative assembly of the people, with one very important exception, I mean of course the European part of it. (Hear, hear.) I suppose it will be admitted that the European Justices can hardly be held to represent any but the merest fraction of the community. We do not truly represent even the few thousands of our own countrymen here. The European Justices, who are accustomed statedly to assemble in this room, simply represent the forty or fifty European firms and banks in the island. On the other hand, you have on this side of the Bench a very near approach to a true representation of the people. (Hear, hear.) Do not run away, gentlemen, with the notion that the native Justices behind me represent simply the house-owners of Bombay. If they did represent simply the house-owners, it would speak volumes for their long-suffering patience and public spirit, that they have permitted for so long a time the whole burden of municipal taxation to be placed upon their single shoulders. (A Voice—Poor men!) But they represent nothing of the kind, and I doubt very much whether it would be possible under any circumstances to get together a body of men more truly representative of the masses of this community, than the gentlemen who are sitting behind and round me. (Hear, hear.) Well, then, if this be so, you are bound to defer to these gentlemen—(dissent)—upon such a question as that which is now under discussion. You cannot, gentlemen, by your votes override the honest opposition of the native community to your views, with any regard to propriety or justice. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) In illustration of the fact upon which I am insisting, look at the character and claims of the men who oppose you. Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, whom to name is to praise, is the mover of this amendment. You know very little of Mr. Nowrojee, if you think him likely to be a puppet in my hands or in the hands of any other person. I doubt if you could find in all India a dozen men of more sterling integrity, greater singleness of purpose, or capacity for public affairs. Many of you know his history, his honourable career in the public service, the hold which he has upon the respect of his countrymen, and their implicit confidence in his regard for their interests. He stands here to-day, sir, in company with Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, a younger man who is following in his foot-steps, and as largely trusted as himself by the native masses of this island. Does any man in this room believe Mr. Nowrojee to be a puppet in my hands? or Mr. Dosabhoy in the hands of the house-owners? Or do they think that I am so "superlatively clever" that I can induce these men to move as I please? Sir, I did not even know, until a week ago, what side Mr. Nowrojee would take in his dispute. Let me refer to some others who have addressed you. Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy, Mr. Narayen Mundlik, Mr. Shantaram Narayen, and the editor of the "Indu Prakash." Whom do you think these gentlemen represent? In each instance, sir, they are gentlemen of very high culture, and of attainments, which I trust you will pardon my saying, few European merchants are fortunate enough to receive, owing to the early age at which we leave school. Well, these gentlemen are all at one upon this subject. They tell you that the exemption of cotton from all contribution to the Municipal expenditure of the island, is regarded by them as unjust, and that, as representatives of the people of this island, they are not satisfied with the present system of taxation. Sir, I have had no intercourse with these gentlemen, nor have I taken any steps to influence their course, but they see plainly, what your interests as merchants prevents your seeing, that this bill is a wise and just measure. Well, gentlemen, if the community has pronounced against you thus, whom do you represent that you should seek to maintain by your votes a system of taxation not only condemned by political economy as immoral, as I will show you presently, but which does violence to the deliberate conviction of the community. Sir, if the European Justices of this Bench should unfortunately be successful in the division that is about to take place, I shall deem it my duty to advise the gentlemen around me to lay an humble memorial against the injustice at the feet of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen. (Loud applause, and laughter.) For it is simple tyranny, gentlemen, for you, who do *not* represent the people, to force your views upon those who do. (Applause.) My attention was first attracted to this subject when I was here upon a visit, about eighteen months ago. I then learned that the old town duties had been abolished, and that the municipal revenue was being raised from first to last by very heavy taxes upon house-owners and occupants. I endeavoured at the time to convince the then editor of the *Times of India* of the error that had been committed, but failed. (Laughter.) I could do nothing myself, as I was obliged to go home. When at home, however, I did not lose sight of the subject. I never do lose sight of a subject when once I am interested in it. I saw and remonstrated with Sir Bartle Frere and Sir Proby Cautley, at the India Office, thereon; and later with Sir Stafford Northcote himself, upon this subject. But do not run away with the idea that I was prompted to do this by the "landlords" of Bombay. They knew no more of what I was doing than you gentlemen of the Chamber did. As I was fully determined to raise the question immediately upon my return to Bombay, I thought I would also see your old and respected leader, Mr. Fleming, upon this subject. I wish Mr. Fleming were here to-day.

Mr. Brown—I wish he were. (A voice—We all wish him here.)

Mr. Knight—Mr. Fleming's name will never be mentioned here without grateful memories clustering around it. (Hear, hear.) Well, sir, I had a long discussion with Mr. Fleming and his partner, Mr. McIlwraith, upon this subject, and Mr. Fleming told me that he had never had a doubt of the error made in abolishing the old town dues, and that he was convinced that the casting of the whole municipal burden of the island upon house property was a grievous error. I beg Mr. Brown will mark what I say. (Mr. Brown—Oh, yes.) I ask you, gentlemen, whose opinion I am rightly to be challenged to respect, Mr. Fleming's or Mr. Maxwell's, the seconder of the resolution? We called for the Customs Returns, and Mr. Fleming and Mr. McIlwraith and myself agreed upon a tariff of dues (including cotton, four annas per bale). Now, I mention this fact, sir, simply to show gentlemen sitting upon that side that my effort to get the present system of finance abolished is not capricious, but has been long considered, and thoughtful, and taken not without very careful counsel. How is it, gentlemen, that Mr. Fleming and Mr. McIlwraith cannot share your views. It is simply that they are in a better atmosphere than this. Sir, the Hon'ble Mr. Brown has rightly said that the real question at issue is, shall we depend wholly upon direct rates, or recast our fiscal system altogether. I affirm, sir, that to depend as we are doing simply upon a gigantic house rate is a gigantic wrong. And now, sir, for some authorities upon this subject. I am sure it must have struck every member of the Bench, that there has not been an attempt on the other side to produce any authority whatever, for opinions which they nevertheless maintain to be in accordance with the maxims of political economy. Troughout this controversy, as the Bench knows, I have appealed to the other side over and over again to refer us to the authorities on which they rely, when they tell us that this Town Dues Bill is contrary to all the axioms of political economy. I made an appeal to Mr. Foggo for his authorities, to the Hon'ble Mr. Brown for *his*, but could get none. Mr. Brown frankly confessed that he spoke at second hand.

Mr. Brown—No, no.

Mr. Foggo—I may explain that I considered it quite unnecessary to produce authorities to Mr. Knight, he is so well acquainted with them all. (Laughter.)

Mr. Knight—Gentlemen, that device is too apparent to be real. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) If he had had any authority to produce he would have quoted it. Well, sir, I ask the Bench, why it is that this reticence is shown. If it be in accordance with the teachings of political economy to do as we are doing here, namely, to devolve the whole burden of taxation not merely upon *direct* rates, but upon *direct* rates that fall upon a mere fraction of the community, there can be no difficulty whatever in establishing the fact. Writers upon the subject have been numerous enough, as is well known. From the days of Dr. Adam Smith down to our own, the most powerful minds have been directed to the study of the principles of taxation, with a view to reforming the fiscal systems of Europe. This very question, which we are arguing to-day, has been discussed and exhausted by political writers over and over again. How is it, then, I ask, in these circumstances, that gentlemen opposite do not appeal to their writings. I will tell you why, the verdict of these authorities is against them—(cries of "No, no")—and such of them as have been at the pains to make exact enquiry have already found this out for themselves,

Mr. Taylor—He says we have not produced a single authority. (A laugh, and "order.")

Mr. Knight—Mr. Taylor will have an opportunity of speaking afterwards. I hope the Bench will protect me.

Mr. Taylor—But you were appealing to us. (Cries of Order, order.)

Mr. Knight—Let it be remembered that it was *they*, and not we, who appealed to the judgment of economic writers upon the point at issue. They did not hesitate to assume that the verdict of these writers was what they wished it to be, and ignorantly supposed it to be. There are some gentlemen opposite, who undoubtedly have read, perhaps are familiar with,—the authorities upon the subject, How is it that they also have gone wrong? Sir, the fact is this, that political economy is a very difficult subject, and that there are few men competent to the study of it. (Laughter.) It was only in the last Session of Parliament, or the Session before, that Mr. Mill in his place in the House administered a very cutting rebuke to no less a personage than Mr. Robert Lowe upon this very subject. Mr. Lowe had been talking in the same confident and flippant way about the axioms of political economy, as our local politicians on that side have been doing for the last six weeks in the daily press. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) Well, Mr. Mill rose in his place in the House and told Mr. Lowe in courteous but very plain terms that *his* political economy was not a science, but a set of half-digested, arbitrary principles, applicable alike at all times and to all conditions of men, without regard to the special circumstances under which they were applied. Political economy, sir, does not consist of a set of arbitrary rules. The talent of seizing its principles, so as to discern at a glance the limitations with which they must be held, and the care with which they must be applied to the varying conditions of human society is, I believe, a very rare talent, and it certainly does not exist amongst gentlemen opposite. (Laughter.) Sir, it was economists of the school which they represent, and I beg the Bench will note my words, it was economists of your school, gentlemen, who moved heaven and earth to destroy the land revenue of India a few years ago, and who decreed to death a million of men in Orissa shortly afterwards. (Cries of Oh, oh, and dissent.) It was political economy of your school that brought us to the verge of a fatal revolution in the one instance, and plunged us into terrible crime in the other. (Cries of Oh, oh.) Your school had found out that political economy pronounced in general terms against the interference of Government in periods of famine with the supply of food, but did not discern the limitations with which the principle required to be held, and while you were standing by your principle a million of men died under your eyes. I shall be sorry if I offend gentlemen sitting opposite, but this is one of those occasions on which it is necessary to speak firmly and plainly. We are but upon the threshold of our rule of India, and delusions so fatal, and as in the Orissa case so horrible in their results, require to be brushed away with a rough hand. Now, sir, political economy has spoken, and spoken with singular precision and uniformity, upon the question we are engaged upon to-day, and as gentlemen opposite have not given us their judgment, I, on behalf of this side of the Bench, will supply their failure. The precise issue you will observe, is this, whether it is wise and just for us to rely wholly upon direct rates upon property, or to supplement them by taxes upon commodities? (Cries of Oh, oh.) Well, Mr. Brown raised that issue in his speech, and that is the issue which was put to the Bench. (No, no.) Well, listen first to Mr. Greg, the well-known writer in the "Economist." In his Essay on the principles of taxation he says

> We have seen that there is no tax to which objections do not apply, no tax which is not more or less inequitable in its pressure, injurious in its operation, and annoying in its collection. This objection though from its universality—not decisive against any particular tax—is decisive against making it the only one. It is in a *variety* of imposts that we are to look for the solution of the great problem, how to make taxation equitable and endurable. * * The apparent merits of direct taxation are apparent only. Finally, taxation whether direct or indirect, cannot be, and ought not to be, confined to a few; to approach this verges upon confiscation, to recommend it is to preach Jacquerie and spoliation.

What, sir, could more explicitly condemn that which we are doing here than this emphatic language? Let me next read to you what McCulloch says:—

> Perfect equality of taxation is impossible. All attempts to assess individuals in proportion to their incomes must necessarily miscarry; and will most likely be, in the end, productive of more evil than good. Nothing therefore remains, but to adopt the best practicable taxes, and these appear to be duties on commodities or on expenditure.

The very taxes, sir, we propose to levy by this Town Dues Bill, which is denounced as so barbarous, and so retrograde, Mr. Laing goes very far and says—

> *Magna Charta* is to the common man a trifle, a straw, compared to the great social right of paying taxes only for what he consumes. It (exemption from *direct* taxation) is the main point of difference between the taxation of the subject of a free, and of a despotic, State; a citizen, and a serf.

And by our system of taxation we are making serfs of the people of Bombay. (Laughter.) Adam Smith says, that—

> The subjects of every State ought to contribute towards the support of the Government as nearly as possible in proportion to their respective abilities; that is, in proportion to the revenue which they enjoy under the protection of the State. In the observation or neglect of this maxim consists what is called the equality or inequality of taxation.

We will show you by and bye, sir, when we discuss the house-tax, that the masses here are paying nothing: and a mere fraction of the community all. Mr. Mill says, and I beg the Bench will mark this particularly as Mr. Mill is the greatest authority on political economy, and as I shall have much to say about it when we come to discuss the house-tax—

> That the strongest objection to raising the whole or the greater part of a large revenue by direct taxes is the impossibility of assessing them fairly. * * In so far as the house-tax *falls on the occupier*, it is one of the fairest and most unobjectionable of all taxes. * * * Even a house-tax has inequalities and consequent injustices; no tax is exempt from them, and it is neither just nor politic to make all the inequalities fall in the same places by calling upon one tax to defray the whole or the chief part of the public expenditure.

How do gentlemen opposite get over language so emphatic, so expressive, as this? Still more explicit, sir, if possible than these authorities is the language of the "Economist" of last month only. Now, you have heard a great deal from a very prejudiced writer about this article in the "Economist." I hold the paper in my hand. The truth is, that the article is so conclusive upon the subject that I do not wonder at the desperate efforts which are made to get rid of it. While the political doctors of Bombay are talking in hysterics of the beauties of *direct* rates they have found them at home to be at least unbearable—nay, to be simple confiscation. Listen, gentlemen, to what the "Economist" says:—

> As incomes below a certain amount ought to be exempt from income-tax, so ought houses below a certain value, from house-tax, on the universal principle of sparing from all taxation the absolute necessaries of healthful existence.
>
> There are multitudes of town parishes where the local rates have amounted for a long time past to six, seven, and eight shillings in the pound, and even more. Rate of taxation like these, having to be borne *in addition* to the requirements of the Queen's Collector, amount to a practical confiscation, and hence the loud and impatient demands on all sides for inquiry and redress.
>
> The radical defect of the present system of local revenue is its dependence on a single source, and its emphatic want of elasticity. The owners of property and the occupiers of taxable houses are only a part, and not the larger part perhaps, of the locality to be dealt with. The thing to be sought after is a local revenue from several kinds of *consumption*—something corresponding to the excise and customs' duties of the National Exchequer.

Now, said Mr. Knight, in reading this extract, may I ask you what that source is? Let some of you answer me, because I have been accused of twisting this article—what is the source?

Mr. Foggo—Oh, coal. (A laugh).

Mr. Knight—No.

Mr. Foggo—Town duties on coal. (Laughter.)

Mr. Knight—It is exactly what we were saying the other day. I put it to the candour of the Bench to say if it is not. (Hear, hear). You may shake your head and shut your eyes: of course I can't make you see if you will not.

Mr. Brown (after Mr. Knight had read the above extract)—Read on.

Mr. Knight—Oh, I can't read more—(a laugh)—you can have the article to yourself to comment on presently. (Laughter).

Mr. Foggo subsequently repeated his call for the rest of the article, when

Mr. Knight read as follows:—

> Octroi or transit duties—that is, duties levied on commodities entering a town or district are alien to English habits, although successful on the continent.

There, he added, you are quite open to make all you can of it. The writer may say that it is not an English practice and you may hold that it is barbarous, but it is absurd to hold everything un-English as barbarous. (Applause.) I think I may now leave the authorities. There is an extract from Smith, but he is desperately enamoured of direct rates, and I think is looked upon as a fanatic on that point. I now come to the amendment. And here I may be permitted to remark that this resolution was originally intended by us to have been moved as an amendment upon the resolution of which Mr. Currey had given notice in the following terms:—

> That it is not expedient to levy any tax on the necessaries of life in the shape of town dues, or on the movement of trade in the shape of transit duties.

Our amendment upon this resolution was to have been the amendment which is now under discussion, as a rider upon Mr. Sorabjee Bengalee's resolution. The order being reversed, our amendment will, if carried, dispose both of Mr. Currey and Mr. Sorabjee. Now, before I go farther, I must take the liberty to say a word or two concerning the mover of the resolution, we are seeking to subvert. If there was one man, sir, in the native community whom I was disposed to regard with growing respect it was Mr. Sorabjee Bengalee, but the astounding levity of which he has been guilty in this business, has lowered him immeasurably in my eyes. (Laughter.) Within the last six weeks, Mr. Sorabjee Bengalee, unsolicited by me, volunteered to me twice over his belief that the Town Dues Bill was a good bill. (Mr. Sorabjee—I only referred to ghee.) Just stay now. Quite unsolicited, he brought to my office one of the native Justices, Mr. Goculdass Morarjee, apparently, that I might convince Mr. Goculdass of the propriety of the measure. Mr. Nowrojee approved every part of the bill except——

Mr. Sorabjee—I beg to state that I said this some months ago.

The Chairman—Allow Mr. Knight to finish his sentence.

Mr. Knight—I met Mr. Sorabjee subsequently in the street, when he again volunteered to me the expression of his belief that the bill was a wise bill and ought to pass, except in so far as the [illegible] transit dues were concerned. Now, sir, who will pay the least regard to any expression of opinion on the part of Mr. Sorabjee, after an exhibition of so much weakness as this? His opinion is not worth the snuff of a candle. (Laughter.)

Mr. Brown—Pardon me; but Mr. [illegible] me, and I know his views quite well, and [illegible] he is misrepresented.

Mr. Knight—Mr. Sorabjee will have an opportunity of replying immediately.

Mr. Connon here begged to call Mr. Knight to order. He thought it was a great shame to have a private conversation repeated in this way. If one gentleman met another and had a private talk, even though it was on public business, he did not think that the public had to do with that. He appealed to the Chairman whether the speaker was in order.

Mr. Knight—Oh, I think the Chairman will say I am in perfect order.

The Chairman—Mr. Knight appears to me to be in order.

Mr. Knight—For the seconder of the resolution, every one in this room beyond doubt has a strong feeling of regard on account of his genial qualities. But will any member of this Bench venture to say that he regards Mr. Maxwell as an authority upon such a question as this? Who would defer implicitly to Mr. Maxwell in a racket court, or upon the cricket ground? (Laughter.) But upon a question of political economy or statesmanship I cannot, sir, pay the least deference to Mr. Maxwell. I reasonably ask him, and expect him to defer to me. Nor can I say more to Mr. Currey. It is very clear from Mr. Currey's speech upon this subject, how little pains he has taken to make himself master of the question. Nothing could be more ambiguous or unsatisfactory than the wording of his own resolution. The Bench is asked thereby to pronounce the opinion that it is not expedient to levy any tax on the necessaries of life—in the shape of town dues. Now, by this resolution Mr. Currey would virtually commit the Bench to the opinion that it *is* expedient to tax the necessaries of life in other *shapes*. And indeed if you look at [illegible] other resolutions, you will find that he is no objector to taxing the necessaries of life except in this particular way. His concern for the poor is [illegible]. He is a supporter of direct rates of 16 to 20 per cent. upon the 4 or 5,000 huts of the island, but he is not for levying a two anna per maund tax upon grain. [illegible] but to strain at a gnat and swallow a camel! [illegible] in the same breath he asked the Bench to uphold the heavy taxes we are levying upon the huts of the island, and to disallow the smallest taxation upon other necessaries of life. Is not salt a necessary of life, as much as grain or firewood? (Hear, hear.) Does he not know that the great living economists pronounces against the [illegible] of a house-tax upon the poor, on this very ground that a house is a necessary of life? I suppose I need not read Mr. Mill's opinion to you: *shall* I read it? (No, no.) Now, to whom are we to listen, to Mr. Mill or to Mr. Currey, who takes what perhaps we may call merely a *railway* view of this [illegible] necessaries of life. (Laughter.) If the Bench are to express a judgment at all upon the propriety of taxing necessaries of life, then let us be consistent, and object to taxation upon such necessaries in *every* shape. [illegible] this brings me to remark that [illegible] down, as an unbending rule, the principle that we must not tax necessaries of life. All that we [illegible] is to abstain as *far as possible* from it. [illegible] salt tax of India, we have a striking instance of the fact, that taxes upon necessaries may sometimes be the best possible taxes we could levy. So simple are the tastes of the people of India, so limited their necessaries of life, that you must either tax them through the necessaries of life, or let them untaxed altogether. Accommodating ourselves to this fact, we raise a net revenue of £6,000,000 sterling a year from salt, [illegible] no knowledge of India who will affirm that there is any other mode open to us, by which we could get that amount of revenue, against which greater and juster objections might not be raised. Again, a rag of some kind or other round the loins is a necessary of life, but we tax piece-goods 5 per cent. [illegible] Mr. Currey have us take the tax off piece-goods? But once more, sir, what does Mr. Currey think of the practice of taxing *water* at home for municipal purposes? They are doing so, at this time in Manchester. They are making all preparations for doing so in London, and they are going to do so all over the country, but Mr. Currey has not a word to say against it. The fundamental principle of all equitable taxation is that it shall reach the masses. It might be wise even at home to levy a minute tax upon corn, if England imported *all* the food which it consumes, which it no longer does. The United Kingdom consumes about twenty-one millions of quarters of wheat a year, of which about one-third consists of imported grain. Were the whole 21 millions *imported*, a minute tax upon grain might be, I say, a wise and defensible measure. The objection to a tax upon corn at home is that it would operate as a bounty upon the home grower. Now, a minute tax upon grain in Bombay would be a defensible impost on the simple ground that *while it*

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

would reach everybody, it would oppress nobody. I am sorry to say some of the gentlemen around me don't agree with me. They are not so far advanced as I would like them to be—(laughter),—but I am happy to see the Chairman with me in this. Such a duty would be defensible on the very same ground as a tax on water is defensible in Manchester. Why should it be right and proper to tax water in Manchester and wrong and improper to tax grain in Bombay? In London, as I have repeatedly pointed out in the "Times of India," they are levying, and are going to levy for twenty years to come, a very heavy duty indeed upon one of the first necessaries of life. The duty levied upon coal alone in London amounts to 30 lakhs a year, and Parliament has pledged itself not to reduce that duty for 20 years to come. The very same question which we are debating here to-day was raised in London in March last, when Parliament decided that it was better to tax this first necessary of life 5 per cent, mark the rate gentlemen, rather than raise the direct rates of the metropolis. Now, sir, when I first called attention to this fact, it was rudely declared by one of our public writers that coal was not a necessary of life. Let me read to you what Adam Smith says upon the subject—

> In a country where the winters are so cold as in Great Britain fuel is during that season, in the strictest sense of the word, a necessary of life, not only for the purpose of dressing victuals, but for the comfortable subsistence of many different sorts of workmen who work within doors; and coals are cheapest of all fuel.

Sir, I counsel the gentlemen who talk so flippantly about political economy to read a little of it. (Hear, hear.) The very same sort of argument that is used here to-day against the Town Dues Bill was used in March last in London against the coal dues. Thus Mr. Candlish told the House that these

> Coal duties were a tax upon one of the first necessities of human life to the amount of 1s. 7d. per head per annum for each man, woman, and child in the London district. Coal too, was one of the raw materials entering into nearly all our manufacturing operations, and hence were a tax upon all our manufacturing processes. London, . . . ought to provide for its municipal necessities by local taxation and not by *octroi* duties.

Now, sir, what are these arguments, but the very arguments being used here to-day? They had ten times the force in London that they have here, owing to our insular position. The dues were required in London moreover purely for purposes of improvement, while we require them for works of vital necessity. Again, they were very onerous in amount. 30 lakhs a year, while we propose dues of the lightest possible order. Parliament would not listen to Mr. Candlish: it did not deny anything he said; but it would not be held back by such considerations from levying the duties. An elaborate effort has been made in the local press to get rid of the force of this precedent, for it is felt to be fatal to the absurd talk we have had in Bombay upon the same subject. Not only, sir, are such dues levied in London, but also in Brighton, Dublin, Newcastle, and other towns, as gentlemen will find who choose to refer to the debate which is recorded in the volume of Hansard now lying on the table. Well, then, if they are taxing coal and water at home, and if you are taxing, with Mr. Currey's full consent, lodgings and clothing in Bombay, what becomes of his extreme squeamishness about necessaries of life in the shape of town dues? In the shape of customs duties he has nothing to say to them; in the shape of a heavy house tax he has nothing to say to them; but if you attempt to touch with a tax any necessary of life that comes into Bombay by the Baroda Railway—(laughter)—then Mr. Currey is up in arms, on behalf of the poor!! (Renewed laughter) I repeat sir, that the only principle we can adopt is to abstain *as far as possible* from taxing the necessaries of life. (Hear, hear.) If any member of the Bench wishes an authority for that principle, and will say so—I will give it. (Cries of "no, no," we will take it for granted.) I trust I have as much compassion for the poor as Mr. Currey, but I think I have a little more consistency of views. But there is another consideration of which Mr. Currey has lost sight. I ask him whether he deems *water* as necessary of life? I presume he does. Well, there is half a million sterling of debt hanging over the community on account of the Vehar Lake, and it is necessary to spend half a million more to place the island in safety and comfort. Now, does Mr. Currey mean to affirm that it is our duty to supply water free of cost to the masses? (No, no.) Nothing is more certain than that they are now getting it for nothing, at the expense of a fraction of the community. I suppose the most fanatic opponent of a tax upon *food*, will allow that if the tax is required simply to supply *water* gratis, there is no sin against principle in taxing the one that we may *give* the other for nothing. I trust we have now heard the last of the necessaries of life; and I turn now to transit duties. It is satisfactory to find that we have got out of the hysterical mood of talking even upon that subject. I congratulate Mr. Currey that he has so far advanced in his study of the matter, as to be content with simply affirming that town dues are not expedient. I think we are entitled to express some disappointment that these gentlemen did not bring forward a resolution dealing in other terms with the bill before Council. Mr. Currey ought to have invited us to affirm that the proposed dues were "iniquitous" or at least "barbarous" or retrograde, or mediæval, or oppressive, or a shameful robbing of the poor, or black-mail, or something of that kind. (A laugh). To ask us simply to say that they are not expedient, after the shower of abuse heaped upon the bill, is for these gentlemen surely to betray their cause. How can they possibly be content with a resolution that expresses so mild and doubtful a censure upon a proposal so "wicked," so "barbarous" so "iniquitous" so retrograde, so mediæval—so contrary to all the axioms of political economy. As to *bona fide* transit duties, I hold them to be barbarous and indefensible, and no better than the black-mail of the robber Chieftain of the Hills. I have no dispute with gentlemen who hold this opinion, for I hold it myself. I hold it to be indefensible and barbarous to levy a tax upon any goods, simply asking *right of way* through a town or territory. The Maharajah of Rewah, to whom Mr. Currey referred, did a praiseworthy and enlightened thing in abolishing such dues the other day in his territories. (Hear, hear.) But it is a very old trick to give a dog a bad name as an excuse for hanging him. And so the device of gentlemen opposite is to call the small dues which we propose to levy upon cotton, copper, and piece-goods which come to this market *as their destination, and for sale* (Mr. Brown—Oh, question.) Did ever you get cotton consigned to Nagpore? The device is, I say, to call these dues transit duties, that they may prejudice you against all consideration of them. I say that the device is as disingenuous and discreditable as it well could be. Our amendment distinctly protests against the levy of *transit* duties in the *bona fide* use of that word, and we are not going to abandon a wise and just measure of taxation, out of deference to the disingenuous efforts of the other side to brand our bill with an opprobrious name. No one has ever proposed to levy dues upon goods passing through Bombay in transit. (Hear, hear, and applause.) Our proposal is to levy dues, for service done, upon two or three of the great staples of trade which come to this market. I affirm here again, that the proposal is in accordance with sound economy and with morality, and that it would be unworthy of us to defer to the purely selfish clamour which has been got up upon this subject. That opposition has been extremely uncandid. Am I to insult the intelligence of gentlemen opposite by assuming that they do not know what *transit* duties really are? I will not do so. They know as well as I do that they are duties levied for *mere right of way* through a territory. Does the cotton that comes here to market simply ask right of way from us? Does it ask no protection from our police? Does the dealer therein ask mere *right of way*? Does he derive no benefit from our conservancy? No protection from our police? Does he bring a supply of water with him from Guzerat or Dharwar? The Hon'ble Mr. Brown, sir, talked of our insulting the intelligence of the Bench. I leave the Bench to say upon which side the insult is offered. In the case of copper and yellow metal, these commodities not only come to market here, but are positively manufactured as well as largely consumed here. In every instance, the goods we propose to tax, leave this island for their *destination*. They stay here an indefinite time, and are very largely consumed here. They change hands here, over and over again, and even their very form, and yet we are told we must not tax them because they are in *transit*. There never was a more disingenuous use of language. (Oh, oh.) Then it has been asserted over and over again in the course of this controversy that it is *trade* that has made Bombay what it is, and that to advocate duties upon the trade of the place is to aim a blow "at the tap root" of its prosperity. I deny the statement absolutely. It is *not* trade that has made Bombay what it is. The statement that we owe the importance and wealth of the island to its trade, shows the same confusion of thought, that has prevailed throughout the conduct of the controversy by the other side. They cannot see that it is the position and natural advantages of the island, that are the real sources of its wealth. It is from these advantages that the *trade itself* has sprung—and not the advantages from the trade. It is hardly within the power of human folly to destroy the trade of Bombay, so complete a monopoly does the place possess of all the requirements of an emporium. You might as reasonably tell us, that we owe the present wealth of our Mofussil to the merchants and traders of Bombay. The Mofussil owes its wealth to the producing powers of its soil. Do the merchants and dealers who come to Bombay confer any favour upon us by coming here? Do they not come here because the place is, by sheer force of situation and natural advantages, the great centre to which trade gravitates? If they want to take part in that trade they *must* come here. Why is not Damaun, or Goa, the great market of this part of Asia? Is it owing to the pure caprice of traders that by common consent they have pitched upon Bombay as their place of meeting? I repeat that it is hardly within the power of human folly to destroy the trade of the island, while we are assured that we shall inevitably strangle it, or to adopt another of these absurd metaphors, destroy its tap root, if we levy minute town dues, for purposes of conservancy, upon three or four of the chief articles coming here to market. The levy of heavy customs duties does not injure the trade at all; the levy of minute town dues will destroy it. Then we have heard a good deal, sir, of the vexations and inconvenience which the levy of these dues will occasion merchants, and traders, and the railway companies. These disadvantages have been unduly magnified, but let me suppose that they are real—what then? Are our merchants to purchase immunity from this inconvenience, at the expense of justice? No doubt the dues will sometime be felt to be a nuisance, but is it right for us to escape that nuisance at the sacrifice of public honesty? Are not the Custom-house and the Excise office prolific sources of inconvenience at home; but what would be thought of a deliberate proposal to Parliament to get rid of these inconveniences, by fastening the £42,000,000 sterling of revenue which they yield upon the shoulders of the propertied class of the country? No man would dare make such a proposal: and yet that is exactly what we have done here by the abolition of the old town duties. (Hear, hear). Again, sir, it is said that at all events the town dues will *tend* to destroy the trade of the place, but Mr. Foggo will not expect me to reply to his ingenuous defence on that point.

Mr. Foggo—Oh, certainly not. I will give you my authority by and bye. (A laugh). But I did not say they destroyed trade.

Mr. Knight—But your argument was based on the assumption that both were evil, and seeing we can tolerate the greater, surely we can bear the less.

Mr. Foggo—So much the better then. (Order, order).

Mr. Knight—It is now many years since Archbishop Whately pointed out the fallacy which the statement contains. The question is not what the abstract tendency of the dues may be, but what will be their real effect. We all know that the minutest dose of poison *tends* to destroy life, but as a matter of fact minute doses of poison do not destroy life, but constitute some of the most valuable curative agents in the whole pharmacopœia of medicine. Sir Bartle Frere—a very poor authority, sir—was the first to start this characteristic fallacy, before the Legislative Council in 1866. Indeed Mr. Foggo thought it of so much importance that he read you the extract in which it occurs, and evidently attached great weight to it (Hear, hear.) Now, let the Bench observe how a really able man deals with such a suggestion; I quote the late Archbishop Whately—

> By a 'tendency' towards a certain result is sometimes meant, the 'existence of a cause which, if *operating unimpeded*, would produce the result.' In this sense it may be said, with truth, that the earth, or anybody moving round a centre, has a *tendency* to fly off at a tangent, *i. e.*, the centrifugal force operates in that direction, though it is controlled by the centripetal; or, again, that Man has a *greater tendency* to fall prostrate than to stand erect, *i. e.*, the attraction of gravitation and the position of the centre of gravity, are such that the least breath of air would overset him, but for the voluntary exertion of muscular force; and, again, that population has a *tendency* to increase beyond subsistence, *i. e.*, there are in Man propensities which, if unrestrained, lead to that result. But sometimes, again, 'a tendency towards a certain result' is understood to 'mean the existence of such a state of things that the result *may be expected to take place*.' Now it is in these *two* senses that the word is used.

Mr. Foggo—Ah: that's Whateley's Logic, is it? (A laugh.)

Mr. Knight—Oh, yes, I think it is.

Mr. Foggo—Oh, you have not looked at the book yourself. (A laugh.)

Mr. Knight resumed—No doubt all dues *tend* to impede trade, but as a matter of fact these town duties would not interfere with it in the least, while from our position as an island, and the existence of an Imperial Customs machinery, we can levy these dues at a *minimum* of cost and inconvenience. It is impossible for the Bench to reject this measure, out of deference to the purely selfish interests arrayed against it. (Hear, hear.) Let it be remembered, that we are not proposing to abolish direct rates upon property. We are simply insisting upon the impropriety of our relying wholly upon such taxes, to defray the conservancy and meet the exceptional requirements of the island. (Applause.) What is our position at this moment? We are reduced to the absurdity of declaring, in the midst of a community of nearly a million of persons all but wholly untaxed, and exceedingly wealthy, that it is impossible to get money either for drainage, or water, or swamp reclamations, or any other special requirement of the place. If we ask *why* we are unable to get the money, the answer is that our political doctors, like Sancho Panza's physician, flourish a prohibitory wand over any proposal to tax the place, by declaring it to be contrary to all the axioms of political economy. Sir, they mean contrary to all the axioms of an academy I will not name: the academy that decreed a million of men to death the other day in Orissa, and that moved heaven and earth five or six years ago, to get rid of the Land Revenue, as contrary to all the axioms of political economy. So deadly in the mischief these men do, that I make no apology for speaking sharply of them. It is impossible to treat with respect the diarrhœa of stuff they pour forth as a flood upon us. (A laugh.) They do not understand the Masters of whom they talk, and political economy in their hands is but a weapon in the hands of fanatics. Sir, it will be unworthy of this Bench to allow this bill to be withdrawn, out of deference to an opposition the whole strength of which lies—as every candid person must by this time know—in a disingenuous use of the words *octroi* and *transit*. Whatever objections lie against *octroi* elsewhere, they do not exist here. As to the word *transit* I shall say no more than I have already said. But I will read to you an extract from a circular letter of the Government of the Punjab in 1864 upon the subject, which so exactly express the course we are proposing to follow in Bombay, that it would almost seem made for the occasion. In the name of that Government, Mr. Thornton addressed the Municipal Committees of the Punjab as follows:—

> I am to request, that all existing tariffs be carefully revised by the new Municipal Committee, and where necessary, readjusted; that the best practicable arrangements, be made, by means of bonded warehouses or otherwise, for exempting from taxation articles *bona fide* in transit through the town; and that care be taken to avoid, as much as possible, taxation of the necessaries of life.

Sir, that is exactly what by our "*disingenuous*" amendment we propose to do here. We propose to exempt all goods *bona fide* in transit through the town, and to exempt as much as possible taxation from the necessaries of life. Rather than see the present system perpetrated I would for one give my vote for a municipal income-tax—(hear, hear,)—with its train of vexatious and demoralizing consequences. It is a reflection upon us as a community that so little sense of what is just what is honest should exist amongst us, that we should be lending ourselves to a system, which is an outrage upon enlightened administration. What we are saying, gentlemen, is in effect that house property ought to sustain *all* the burdens of the place. (No, no.) Income nothing, profits nothing, wages nothing! The position is so monstrous, that it is amazing it should be upheld Rather by far let us have a municipal income-tax at once, and a poll tax upon the masses. If you will not have *octroi* dues, recommended as they are by every consideration of our circumstances, then let us be just and have a poll tax at once. Let me beg the Bench in conclusion, to listen carefully to the following extract from Mr. Greg of the *Economist*:—

> In proportion to the smallness of that portion of the community on which taxation is imposed, does it assume the character of confiscation. In proportion as one class or section is singled out, for bearing the burdens of the state, does taxation approach the essence, put on the garb, breathe the poisonous doctrine of pillage. We would go to the furthest point of the most thorough democrat in removing every impost which pressed unfairly, injuriously, or oppressively upon the mass of the community; we would apportion the public burdens on the most rigid principle of equity, wherever that can be discovered, and as far as it can be approached; but those who encourage the people to believe that taxation ought to be, or can be made to fall upon the upper classes, exclusively, or disproportionately—are laying down a doctrine of the most fatal tendency and the most flagrant immorality.

Sir, I have had but one object in my long agitation of this subject, to remove the reproach of dishonesty from our finance, and to make possible the great improvements which Bombay so urgently requires. And I feel sure that I shall succeed. I shall yet have that European following upon this subject which I have conquered by perseverance in the past. It was inevitable that this quarrel should be fought out, and holding the convictions I do, I should have been a coward had I feared to avow them. Mr. Burke says—

> It is not a hazarded assertion, it is a great truth that when once things are gone out of their ordinary course, it is by acts out of the ordinary course, they can alone be re-established * * * If men are not to be found who can be got to feel within them some impulse which makes them impatient of the present; if none can be got to feel that private persons may sometimes assume that sort of magistracy which does not depend on the nomination of kings, or the election of the people, but is an inherent and self existent power which both would recognize; I see nothing in the world to hope * * * How often has public calamity been arrested on the very brink of ruin by the seasonable energy of a single man. I am sure as I am of my being that one vigorous mind without office, without situation, without public functions of any kind—at a time when the want of such a thing is felt—I say one such man confiding in the aid of God, and full of just reliance on his own fortitude, vigour, enterprise, and perseverance would first draw to him some few like himself and then that multitudes hardly thought to be in existence would appear and troop about him.

So has it been with me, sir, on several occasions in the past: and so it will be eventually I am satisfied in this. I have spent, sir, the best years of my life in the service of this country, and I have the people's gratitude for my reward. (A laugh.) My countrymen have done me scant justice, but in leaving India I shall retain no resentment against them. It is unreasonable to expect that they who do earnest battle should escape unscathed. Journalism has been no "farce" with me, whatever it may have been with others. I have been in earnest, and it was inevitable that I should provoke hostility. I hope that I am now going to lay my weapons down, and that this is the last battle I shall fight in India. If I have said anything in the course of this address which has seemed calculated to give needless pain, I beg gentlemen your forgiveness, and ask you throwing away your prejudices and dismissing the needless fears you entertain of this bill to allow it to pass the Bench. You *must* change your system, for it is dishonest, as I will show you clearly by and bye when we come to the house-tax. By calling upon *all* interests in the place to contribute fairly towards its expenses your embarrassments will cease; the dangers which now hang over and threaten the community will be averted: you will lay a foundation for the simplest possible finance in the future, when these dues may be dispensed with altogether: and you will make Bombay worthy of the position which it is destined to occupy as the capital of the Empress of India. (Great applause).

Mr. Alexander Brown asked to be allowed to say a single word in explanation. Mr. Knight had imported the name of Mr. John Fleming into his admirable speech, and he (Mr. Brown) did not in the slightest degree doubt that Mr. Knight had that conversation with Mr. Fleming, and that the result was such as described; but if it was so, Mr. Fleming must have changed his views greatly since 1866, when he (Mr. Brown) had a long conversation with him on the subject. At that time Mr. Fleming was opposed to taxes or duties on trade of any description. He knew that Mr. Fleming had been an advocate of the old town duties, but Mr. Fleming had greatly condemned the very class of duties which the advocates of this measure want to bring in.

The remaining portion of the discussion will appear in Monday's issue.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 22 Vic. Cap. XXV.

FOR LIFE ASSURANCE AND THE GUARANTEE OF FIDELITY IN SITUATIONS OF TRUST.

CHIEF OFFICES—316 REGENT STREET, AND 17 WATERLOO PLACE, LONDON.

The progress of the Society's Premium Revenue continues satisfactory, it having reached in 1867 the sum of £363,250 as against £349,143 in 1866.

The Society is now doing a New Business almost unprecedented.

The Royal Naval and Military and East India Life Department is under the especial patronage of HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

Chairman of Directors.
General Sir FREDERIC SMITH, K.H., F.R.S.
Directors of Indian Branch.
ANDREW HAY, Esq., Sheriff of Bombay.
H. MANISTY, Esq., Solicitor, Bombay.
EDWARD MORRISS, Esq., Manager Agra Bank, Bombay.

Medic[al R]eferee—Dr. W. G. HUNTER.
Secretary in India—J. L. NAPIER HAY, Esq.

ASSURANCES EFFECTED, POLICIES ISSUED, PREMIUMS RECEIVED, AND CLAIMS SETTLED IN BOMBAY WITHOUT REFERENCE TO HOME OFFICE.

C. J. WALLIS, Offg. Secy. in India.
Bombay, Sept., 1868.

Proposal Forms and every information to be had from the Secretary and Agents in India.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862 and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £3,200,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,400,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.
HEAD OFFICE—Paris.
AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.
SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.
CORRESPONDENTS.
Madras, Pondicherry, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
National Bank of Scotland.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Bank discounts, approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

All Remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.
9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 16th October 1868.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The current rates of Exchange are:— per Rupee

On London at 6 months' sight		1s. 11 /8d.	do.
„ 4	do.	1s. 11 1/4d.	do.
„ 3	do.	1s. 11 3/16d.	do.
„ 2	do.	1s. 11 1/8d.	do.
„ 1	do.	1s. 11 1/16d.	do.
„ demand		1s. 11 d.	do.
On Scotland	do.	1s. 10 15/16d.	do.
On Ireland	do.	1s. 10 15/16d.	do.
On Paris	do.	1s. 10 7/8d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.		1s. 10 7/8d.	do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 22nd October 1868.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).—ESTABLISHED in India 1844.

Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £337,625.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—J. C. PARRY, Esq., General Manager.

BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, and Jubbulpore.

London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

6 months' sight	..	...at 1s. 11 3/8d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	..	...at 1s. 11 1/4d.	„
3 do.	..	...at 1s. 11 3/16d.	„
2 do.	..	...at 1s. 11 1/8d.	„
1 do.	..	...at 1s. 11 1/16d.	„
On demand	..	...at 1s. 11d.	„
On Scotland and Ireland		...at 1s. 10 15/16d.	„
Circular Notes		1s. 10½d.	„

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS

Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance has not any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum
6 ditto 4 do.
12 ditto 6 do.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3: Saturdays, 10 to 1.

G. W. BOOKER, Manager,
Delhi and London Bank, Limited.
Bombay, 27th Oct. 1868.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50		1s. 11¼d.	per Rupee
„ 4	do.	1s. 11 /8d.	„
„ 3	do.	1s. 11 1/16d.	„
„ 2	do.	1s. 11d.	„
„ 1	do.	1s. 10 15/16d.	„
On demand	do.	1s. 10 7/8d.	„
On Scotland	do.		
On Ireland	do.		
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.		1s. 10 13/16d.	„

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand Interest will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. perannum on the daily balance not exceeding one Lac Rupees.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
12 months.. .. .. 5 per cent.
6 do. .. .. 4 „
3 do. .. .. 3 „

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ½ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 2nd September 1868.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay.	Rangoon.	Hongkong.
Calcutta.	Singapore.	Shanghai.
Akyab.	Batavia.	Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.—

6 months' sight (on City Bank)		at 1s. 11 1/2d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	.. .. ..	at 1s. 11 5/16d.	„
3 do.	.. .. ..	at 1s. 11¼.	„
2 do.	.. .. ..	at 1s. 11 3/16d.	„
1 do.	.. .. ..	at 1s. 11 1/8d.	„
On Demand (Head Office)	.. .. ..	at 1s. 11d.	

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of two per cent on the daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. And on Fixed Deposits as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 4 „
Do. 12 do. 6 „

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSIONS.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ percent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 22nd October 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Established in India 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .... £928,200.
PAID-UP CAPITAL £464,100
RESERVE FUND .... £ 38,000.
HEAD OFFICE.
80, King William Street, London.
Branches and Agencies.
Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
Edinburgh Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W. S.
Glasgow Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Couper Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JOHN BORRADAILE, Esq., 26, Gloucester Place, Portman square.
J. R. BOYSON, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. CAMPBELL, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President, Bank of Madras.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. FRERE, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
R. P. HARRISON, Esq., late Controller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
E. W. WINGROVE, Esq., late of Calcutta.

CHIEF MANAGER.—R. O. SAWER Esq.
London Bankers.
The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
British Linen Company Bank.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.
RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negotiates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 100,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
„ „ 6 „ „ 5 „
„ „ 12 „ „ 6 „

A Remittances should be made payable to the Manager National Bank of India (Limited), will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
National Bank of India, Bombay, 19th Oct. 1868.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

The undersigned grant INSURANCE against loss by FIRE on BUILDINGS and their CONTENTS, in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL at current rates; also on SHIPS in HARBOUR.

The rate on pucka-built BUNGALOWS in the SUBURBS of BOMBAY, and in the MOFUSSIL, has lately been reduced to three-eighths per cent. per annum.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER &c.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned. Messrs. Thomas Dunkin & Sons BRANDIES'

Champagne Cognac in 1 and doz. cases at		Rs. 22 0	p. doz.
Vieux	„ Do.	„ 18 0	„
Cognac	„ Do.	„ 16	„

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned—

Brandy.....	'Otard Dupuy & Co.'	Rs. 30	per dozen.
Whiskey....	'Dunville's V.R.'	„ 18	„
Clarets....	'St. Julien'	„ 18	„
Do.	'Lormont'	„ 12	„
Austrian Wines, Red and White Voslauer...		Rs. 18 to 23	„

Bombay, 12th Sept. 1868. BLACKWELL & Co.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.—

Best Sherry Wine at Rs. 20 per doz.
Do. Wilt Cheese, 15 annas a lb.
Do. Wiltshire Bacon 15 annas a lb.
Jules Mumm's Cham pagne, Quarts Rs. 34 per doz.
Do. do do. Pints... „ 17 doz.
Ginger Wine by Crabbie & Co...... „ 14 per doz.
Guinnes' Porter in Pints and Quarts.
Henry Mouni's Brandy No. 1, at Rs. 22 per doz.
Apply to MR. DHUNJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE APPOO. No. 1, Meadow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, shipped by Messrs. FREDERICK GIESLER & Co., London:—

CHAMPAGNE...Quarts	in Cases of..........	1 doz.	each
Do. ...Pints	do.	2	„
MOSELLE ....Quarts	do.	1	„
Do. ...Pints	do.	2	„
HOCK...........(Hockheimer) Quarts.	do ..	1	„
Do.............(Marcobrunner) Qts.	do...	1	„
EAU DE COLOGNE		6 Bottles	in a Box

ALSO,
Shipped by Messrs. Block, Grey, and Block.
SUPERIOR LAROSE CLARET in cases of 1 doz. each
Do. ....(St. Julien) .... 1 „
W. NICOL & Co.

LIST OF WINES OF MESSRS. VOLKART BROTHERS.

MEADOW STREET, No. 5.

CHAMPAGNE.			Quarts	Rs.
Champagne	Titus Newhouse ...		„	18
do. Rose			„	20
SPARKLING HOCK AND MOSELLE.				
Sparkling Schwarzhofberg	F. Kehrmann.		Quarts	34
do. Hock..........		do.	„	22
do. Moselle......		do.	„	22
do. Moselle Muscatel...		do.	„	22
do. Moselle No. 2	Titus Newhouse,		„	30
do. Moselle No. 2		do.	Pints	31
do. Moselle No. 1		do.	Quarts	22
do. Moselle No 1		do.	Pints	23
STILL HOCK.				
Queen Victoria Vineyard.	G. M. Pabstmann Son		Quarts	54
do. do.		do.	„	48
Marcobrunner		do.	„	30
Boxbentel Steinwein......		do.	„	24
Liebfraumilch		do.	„	24
Laubenheimer		do.	„	17
Schloss Johannisberg...	Gebr. Schmits		„	36
CLARETS.			Quarts	Rs.
Chateau de Issau ...	R. G. Hobbs & Co....		„	34
Bages Pauliac.........		do.	„	34
Milon Pauliac		do.	„	34
Clos Fourlet St. Emilion...		do.	„	28
Vrai-canon	H. and C. Balaresque..		„	24
Chateau de Frauds...		do.	„	19
Chateau Larose	H. Hernozant & Co....		„	24
Chateau Leoville ...		do.	„	19
Do. Bellevue ...		do.	„	14
St. Estephe.........		do.	„	12
St. Emilion.........		do.	„	10
Baumes Sauterne Superior	Montheuil Franc fils Aine	do.	„	36
Chateau Bel Air St. Julien Medoc		do.	„	24
Chateau Delorme Margaux		do.	„	24
SUNDRY WINES AND BRANDIES.				
Sherry No. 4	Titus Newhouse...		Quarts.	26
Old Champagne Cognac...	H. & C. Balaresque.		„	22
Brandy	H. Hibelot & Co.		„	18
do.		do.	„	20
do.	R. G. Hobbs & Co.		„	18
do.		do.	„	24
Old Cognac		do.	„	30
Absynthe		do.	„	30
Burgundy Porto		do.	„	12
do.		do.	„	16
Best Old Cognac		do.	„	30
do.	Blanchy Freres & Co.		„	30
Old Cognac		do.	„	22
Brandy	John Bakes		„	15
Bonekamp of Maagbitter Albrecht	H. Underberg		„	20
Magenbitter............	Idocius Roberts		„	20
German Beer (4 doz. case)	H. Deetjen		„	20

Terms—CASH.
VOLKART BROTHERS.
Bombay, October, 1868.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, CHEAP, (just arrived), fine ADELAIDE FLOUR, in Barrels. Apply to NANABHOY AND SORABJEE.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper.—Price Rs. 4—RULES relating to the WINDING UP of JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

FOR SALE.—CODE FOR THE UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE, containing, Leave, Deputation, Travelling, and Pension Rules. Compiled by BHOLANAUTH SEN, Assistant, Bengal Accountant General's Office.—Price Rs. 1½.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.
No. 10 Hummun Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Just arrived by Overland Mail and per "CORONA"
Salted Beef in Tierces and Barrel.
Do. Pork do. do. do.
Preserved Assorted Meat.
Egyptian Flour in Barrel.
Apply to the undersigned.
DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co.
Nesbit Lane, Fort.

KINLOCH & ALLAN, IRON MERCHANTS.—Hardware of all descriptions, Contractors' Tools, Plumbers' Material.

Just landed, ex "Admiral de Winter," No. 20 W. G. GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, and ex "City of Shanghai" 6 inches and 9 inches CAST IRON SOCKET PIPES.

Prompt despatch to all Orders entrusted to our care.

KINLOCH & ALLAN.
Bombay, 4th June 1868.

JEREMIE'S SEDATIVE AND ANTISPASMODIC,

the best remedy for
CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA,
and
NERVOUS AFFECTIONS,

is held in the highest repute in all parts of the world. It allays pain, and produces sleep, without causing the excitement and cerebral disturbance which often follow the use of opiates.

From W. B. JOHNSON Esq., Opium Supt., Patna.

"This is to certify that Captain Jeremie's Sedative has been tried by me in several desperate cases of Cholera with wonderful effect: I can confidently vouch for its being an *invaluable medicine*."

From Sir CHARLES D'OYLY, Bart.

"Jeremie's Sedative, administered to me by Dr. King, was always attended with the effects of completely soothing the pain, and leaving no bad effects whatever. It has indeed saved my life more than once."

From Dr. JACKSON, Apothecary General, Calcutta.

"This is a highly valuable preparation. I constantly employed it with the most favourable results—in no case finding that it left behind it the troublesome effects commonly produced by opium."

From Civil Surgeon WYNNE, Patna.

"In no case of Cholera where I have exhibited it have I met with a failure of recovery."

PREPARED BY
SAVORY AND MOORE,
Chemists to the Queen, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, His Imperial Majesty Napoleon III., the King of the Belgians, &c.
Cash Rs. 2 4. Credit Rs. 2 8.
SOLE AGENTS—
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

CHOLERA

appears to be at least encouraged, if not actually produced by the foul state of air engendered by the impurities commonly surrounding human dwellings. Foremost among the means for attaining, so far as human foresight can, immunity from the visitations of this dreadful scourge, is the *free use in all unavoidable sources of impurity* (closets, drains, &c.) of

DISINFECTANTS.

Servants' quarters are standing sources of peril, and their periodical inspection for the enforcement of the continual application of disinfectants becomes on occasions of danger the absolute duty of every householder to those around him, and to the public at large.

CARBOLIC ACID,

in all its various forms, is the most valuable disinfectant supplied by the discoveries of modern science; easy of application, servants can be induced to use it; by no means disagreeable, it does not offend the delicate senses of ladies and children.

MACDOUGALL'S PATENT POWDER

for general purposes of disinfection.
In bags of 28 lbs. or 56 lbs. each, and casks of 200 lbs. each.
In bottle, with dredger tops, for use in the "bath-room."
In Packets of 1 lb. each.

MACDOUGALL'S PATENT PREPARED CARBOLIC ACID,

for Sewage purposes,
In bottles, and 1 or 2 gallon jars

A sheet of notes upon the uses of Carbolic Acid, with especial reference to Cholera, free upon application, to

THE SOLE AGENTS—
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned continue to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire upon Buildings, and their contents in Bombay.

They are now prepared to issue Policies for terms longer than one year, charging for the extra period the proportionate part of the year's premium.

LYON & Co.

NOTICES.

WENHAM LAKE ICE on Sale at Government Ice House, No. 2, Apollo Street.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.—THE best remedy for Acidity of the STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N. B.—ASK for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

DAVID JOSEPH,
OF THE LATE FIRM OF
JOSHUA JOSEPH AND SONS,
MANUFACTURER OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
SUITABLE FOR THE HOME AND FOREIGN MARKETS,
36, FORE STREET, CITY, LONDON.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

BY THE PROPRIETOR OF THE
BYCULLA HOTEL.

This ESTABLISHMENT is NOW OPEN. The Charges are on the same moderate scale as those charged at the Bombay Establishment.

There is an excellent BILLIARD TABLE.

The WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER are all of the first quality.

N. B.—There is an extensive range of Bedrooms; and separate Bungalows, for the use of Families, are about to be erected.

SOLID MAHOGANY FURNITURE,
FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES.
HEAL & SON

are Manufacturing, ESPECIALLY FOR USE IN EXTREME CLIMATES, Bed-Room Furniture, which is entirely free from Veneer.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS

suitable for all parts of the World. Their stock consists of 2,500 Bedsteads.

HEAL & SON'S PATENT HORSEHAIR MATTRESS.

The Patent is for preventing the material from felting into mass, and is especially suited for warm climates.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES,

of Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bed-Room Furniture, sent Free to every part of the World to which there is Book Post.

HEAL & SON,
BEDSTEAD, BEDDING, AND BED ROOM FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS,
196, 197 & 198, TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, LONDON. W.

⁂ Remittances and orders must be made payable in London

PURE MILK,

concentrated by the
ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK COMPANY;
has been certified by
BARON VON LIEBIG,
to consist only of
PURE COW'S MILK,

conserved with the best Sugar; and to be especially adapted for the use of

INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

It is cheaper than the common Milk of the country, of delicious flavour, portable, will keep *well* for a fortnight or longer after opening, and is in every respect a great boon to all

PERSONS WHO USE MILK.

	Cash Rs. as.	Credit Rs. as.
Tins containing an equivalent for dilution to six Bombay Seers, each	1 0	1 2
Do. do. per dozen ...	11 0	13 0

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1869.

BOUND IN CLOTH.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
OCTAVO, 7½ by 4½ inches.		
No. 8.—1 Day in a page with Sunday	4 6	4 14
No. 9.—2 Days in a page with Sunday...	3 12	4 2
No. 10.—3 Days in a page with Sunday......	3 0	3 6
No. 11.—3 Days in a page without Sunday.	2 12	3 0
SMALL OCTAVO, 6 by 3¾ inches.		
No. 12.—3 Days in a page with Sunday ...	2 0	2 4
No. 12 Enlarged.—2 Days in a page with Sunday	2 12	3 0
SMALL LONG OCTAVO, 7½ by 3½ inches.		
No. 14.—3 Days in a page with Sunday......	2 8	2 14
ROUGH DIARIES.		
IN LIMP BOARDS, INTERLEAVED WITH BLOTTING PAPER.		
FOLIO, 13 by 8½ inches.		
No. 31.—A Week in the opening of 2 pages.	1 10	1 14
No. 32.—A Week in a page...............	1 4	1 6
QUARTO, 10 by 8 inches.		
No. 33.—A Week in the opening of 2 pages.	1 8	1 12
No. 34.—A Week on a page...............	1 2	1 4
OCTAVO, 8 by 4¾ inches.		
No. 35.—A Week in the opening of 2 pages.	1 2	1 4
POCKET DIARIES.		
LARGE 18mo., 5 by 3½ inches.		
No. 18.—7 days in the opening of 2 pages.	1 12	2 0
LARGE, 32mo., 3¾ by 2½ inches.		
No. 20.—7 days in the opening of 2 pages.	1 4	1 8
SMALL 18mo., 4½ by 3 inches.		
No. 22.—7 days in the opening of 2 pages.	1 12	2 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

INSURANCES.

GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned are prepared to issue POLICIES against FIRE on the usual terms.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency is now reduced to (6) Six annas per cent per annum.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents.

LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED—1843.

MESSRS. JAMES, HARTLEY & Co., London Managers.

The undersigned is authorised to accept Risks on Precious Stones and other valuables sent through the Post in Registered Letters to London, and on Cargoes by Steamers and first-class Sailing Vessels at current rates of premium to England, and all Eastern Ports, claims being payable at the option of the assured in India, China, or London, according to the established usage of Lloyd's.

Rampart Row. G. F. HENRY, Agent in Bombay.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.—FIRE AND LIFE—HEAD OFFICE, QUEEN INSURANCE BUILDINGS, LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 (Two Millions)

TRUSTEES.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq., Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—Bernard Hall, Esq.

Deputy Chairmen—William Hind, Esq., Patrick Hunter, Esq.

John Bateson, Esq.	William Hickman, Esq.
John Bingham, Esq.	George B. Kerferd, Esq.
William Bottomley, Esq.	Peter Maxwell, Esq.
T. Ridgway Bridson, Esq.	Peter M'Lagan, Esq.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq.	John T. Pagan, Esq.
Robert C. Crosbie, Esq.	John Sharp, Esq.
Henry Duckworth, Esq.	J. B. Thomson, Esq.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq.	C. J. Thomas, Esq.
William Forbes, Esq.	H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.	Rogers Waterhouse, Esq.

ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.

SUB-MANAGER—Thomas Walton Thomson.

BANKERS—The Liverpool Commercial Bank. The National Provincial Bank of England.

AUDITORS—Messrs. Harmood Banner & Son, Accountants.

PHYSICIANS—James Turnbull, M. D. Liverpool; J. E. Pollock, M. D., London; F. S. Stedman, M. D., Bombay.

The rates of Premium for Fire and Life Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other First Class Offices Policies are issued under the Life branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil lives and Military lives in Civil employ.

For further information and particulars and for prospectuses, &c., regarding Fire and Life Insurances apply to

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st Jan. 1868. Agents in Bombay.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1825.
With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The Annual Revenue of the Standard Company is now upwards of £650,000, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £3,500,000 Sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,375,000 Sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £45,337 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS AND AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or other temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years.

The New Colonial and foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.
Bombay Board.
S. L. ACLAND, Esq.
H. SOMERVILLE, Esq.
W. NIXON, Esq.
A. E. ASHLEY, Esq.
Agents at Bombay.
THE LONDON, ASIATIC, AND AMERICAN COMPANY (Ld)
1st October 1867.

INSURANCES.

IMPERIAL FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON.—POLICIES OF INSURANCE against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co. LD.,
1st January 1866. Agents

THE PACIFIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES 26, VICTORIA.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the MARINE DEPARTMENT of the above Company are prepared to accept RISKS and issue POLICIES on Goods, Specie, &c. by Vessels to the United Kingdom, or Continent, or by Steamers to Indian Ports or to the Mauritius. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th August. 1868.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.

FIRE BRANCH.

		£	s.	d.
Firepremiums 1862	....	300,690	15	11
Do. 1863	....	341,668	3	2
Do. 1864	....	406,403	13	10
Showing an increase over 1863 of......		64,735	10	

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

		£	s.	d.
LifePremiums for 1860	....	73,150	18	6
Do. 1862	....	105,703	1	11
Do. 1864	....	152,159	2	0

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company
Bombay, 16th September, 1864.

SALES BY AUCTION.

HEERALALL & COMPANY.—Sale of valuable LANDED PROPERTY at WITHULWADY.—On Wednesday the 18th day of November 1868, at 4 P.M., Messrs. Heeralall & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by virtue of an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 22nd May 1867, and by order of the Mortgagee, Thucker Nagjee Jetha, on account and risk of the Mortgagor, Mooljee Odhowjee, lately an Insolvent, all that piece or parcel of Pension Tax Land or Ground, with the half part of a four storied new House, erected, standing, and being upon the said piece or parcel of land or ground, and which is only separated by the adjoining half part of the said house by an open passage running through the middle of the said house from east to west, and extending from the base of the said house to upwards on each and every storey of the said house, situated on the east side of a lane called or known by the name of Wovulwady Lane, in Withulwady, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Bhooleshwar sub-district, and which said house is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 9A., containing by admeasurement 342 square yards or thereabouts, as per yellow colored boundary in the plan, and bounded on the north by the property belonging to Pragjee Visram, on the south by the other half part of the said premises, on the east by the property belonging to Mooljee Jetha, and on the west by the said Wovulwady Lane.

For further particulars apply at the Office of the undersigned, No. 6, Rampart Row.

HEERALALL & Co.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.,
Nos. 12 AND 13, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 7th inst, at 1 P. M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, 12 and 13 Apollo Street, Fort, a variety of Sundry Goods, Boxes of Soap, Pomatam, Comfits, Leather Portmanteaus, Pictures in frames American Clocks and Time Pieces, &c.

A quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, consisting of Grey Shirtings, Madapollams, Jaconets, Dhoties, T. Cloths, Domestics, &c.

AUCTION SALE of very elegant and costly Gilt Mahogany, Walnutwood, and Blackwood Carved Household Furniture, splendid Hanging Argand and Bohemian Chandeliers, Pier Glasses and Rich Gilt Pier Tables, Handsome Engravings and Water Colour Painting in rich gilt frames, semi-grand Broadwood's Pianoforte, a full-toned Orchestra, Self-playing Organ, Elegant Velvet Pile Carpet, a Miniature Slate Bed Billiard Table, Bronze Garden Benches, China and Earthen Flower Pots, Ornaments and Vases, Carriages, &c.

(Near the Gowalia Tank.)

On MONDAY, the 9th, and on TUESDAY, the 10th November, at 12 o'clock on each day, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at his late Residence at Gowalia Tank (by order of the Executor), the property of the Estate of the late Culliandass Mohundass, Esq., the whole of the very elegant and costly gilt Mahogany, Walnutwood, and Carved Blackwood Household Furniture, comprising Drawing-room Mahogany and maple coloured Chairs, Mahogany Sofa, Conversation and Half-backed Couches, Rich Gilt Pier and Corner Tables with plate glass Mirrors, Mahogany Corner Book Shelves and Canterbury for Music, rich Velvet Carpets, 36, 12, 8, 6, 4, and single-light plated Hanging Argand Lamps with Drops, Mahogany Telescopic Dining Table with spare leaves, a set of Blackwood Oval Dining Table, Mahogany and Walnutwood Easy Chairs, large Gilt Clock under glass dome, an 8 Day Clock by J. French, London, several pairs of Wall Argand Lamps with Brackets, elegant Gilt Flower Stands, handsome China Lacquered and Gilt Chairs, Glass-door Chiffoniers, a pair of Brass Gilt 12 Light Candelabras with Flower Shades, richly Carved Circular Tables with and without Marble Slabs, Teapoys, Mahogany Sofa Tables, a Broadwood's Semi-grand Pianoforte, a splendid large size Orchestra, Self-playing Organ with 6 Barrels, a selection of Engravings and Water Colour Paintings in rich gilt frames, two large Wrought Iron Safes, a Miniature Slate Bed Billiard Table with Balls, Cues, &c., Alabaster and Marble Vases, French Vases and Lamps, Blackwood, Bronze, and American Benches, Bronze Teapoys and Vases, China Garden Railings, a quantity of handsome Coloured Wall Papers and Borders, two elegant Brass Bedsteads with Mattrasses and Curtains, Child's Swings, Almirahs and Clothes Presses, a handsome English Writing Table with Drawers, a first-rate Stereoscope with Views, several other miscellaneous articles, &c.

AT 3 P. M., on the first day of Sale.

One English-built light Self-driving Phaeton by Resterton.
One English-built Sociable Carriage by Thorn.
One do. Second-hand do. by Rock and Hastings.
One Water Pump and one Child's Perambulator.
Two old Shigrams. A set of Plated Double Harness.
On English-built Brougham by R. Ness.
Three China Tonjons and one Palanquin.

Catalogues of the full particulars are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

On SATURDAY next, the 14th day of November inst, at 4 o'clock P. M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Mooljee Thackersey, on account and at the risk of Muncherjee Pestonjee, and his wife Buchoobaee of Bombay, Parsee inhabitants, the mortgagers:—all that piece or parcel of land or ground with the message, tenement, and dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Mahim, Dadur, in the Island of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mazagon, containing by admeasurement 495 square yards or thereabouts be the same little more or less, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 726 and 727, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 7, and bounded as follows, that is to say:—on the east and north sides thereof by the Mahim Road, on or towards the south and west sides thereof by the public passages, and now in the occupation of the said mortgagers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be taken at the time of purchase.

For further particulars reference may be made to the undersigned, or to Messrs. DALLAS & Co., mortgagees' Solicitors, at their Office, No. 5, Church Lane, Fort.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 18th day of November instant, at 4 o'clock P. M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Ghauchee Essuh Mahomed, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, the mortgager:—all that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the message, tenement, and dwelling-houses or chawl of buildings standing thereon, formerly as well as now in the occupation of Puthan Yar Mahomed and others, situate, lying on the east side of Bhindy Bazar or Parell Road, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 514 square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 69 and 70, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 624, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the north partly by the two feet wide gully of the house of Khureeza Beebee, and partly by the similar gully joined to the compound of the last mentioned premises on the south partly by the house of Fuzloodeen Nowrungay, and partly by the house of Amroodeen Mochara, on the east by the Old Nagpada Cross Lane, and on the west by the said Bhindy Bazar or Parell Road.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of purchase.

For particulars and conditions of sale reference may be made to the undersigned, or at the office of Messrs. DALLAS & Co., mortgagee's Solicitors, No. 5, Church Lane, Fort.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A few sets of Plated Mounted Single Harness.
A few boxes of best Pinet Castillian Brandy.
Do. do. do. S. Miller's Sherry.
Do. do. do. Crown's Port.
Best Tennent's Beer in quarts and pints.
Marble Slabs of sizes.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 7th November, 1868.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following:—

10 Bales Grey Shirtings.
7 do. do. Madapollams.
3 do. do. Jaconets.
6 do. do. T. Cloths.
2 Cases Furniture Chintz.
1 Bale Paper.
145 Kegs Nails.

A quantity of Stores consisting of Rope, Canvas, Casks, Iron, Brass, and Copper, &c.

A choice selection of Cotton, Wool, and Silk Piece Goods, received from the Berar Exhibition, worthy of inspection.

A few sets plated mounted Gig Harness.

AT 2 P. M.

On account of the underwriters—

A handsome and light English-built double-seated Brougham, complete, by H. Black and Sons, London.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SALE OF MOST USEFUL STORES.

Under instructions from the Liquidators of the Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, on the premises of the Company, at Girgaum, on TUESDAY, the 10th November, at 2 P.M., the undermentioned most useful Stores, viz.:—Europe adzes, felling axes, iron axles, iron bands for files, tar brushes, tin cans, coupling chains, carpenters' chisels, fire bars, carpenters' marking and rail gauges, ash and teak helves, brass hinges, branding and marking irons, iron work for waggons, iron elbows, juttrasses, carpenters' wooden mallets, planes, prickers, steel punches, strikers folding rules, scrapers, shovels, spanners, miners iron spoons, spring dividers, smith's squares, cast steel straight edges, Turkey slips, wrought iron washes, cast iron wheels, cocks, tubes, steel drilling and tamping bars, ratchet braces, bullocks, callipers, rail chairs, carpenter's cramps, rivetting cups, portable engine flatters, fullers, galvanic battery, steel mandrill, hexagon nut-tools, punches, letters and figures, copper rods, circular and pit saws, stocks, taps, and dies, swages top and bottom, iron tubs, assorted bats, copper sheet, iron castings files, guage glasses, rail keys lamps, paint, cast iron pedestal, copper pots, cast iron rollers, spikes, steel spring, steam cranes, carts, chairs, for crossing, boats, locomotive engine, fullers top and bottom, air pumps, paints and crossings, permanent and cheek rails, screw jacks, turn tables, lorry and waggon wheels, wooden waggons, office furniture, such as tables, chairs, cupboards, book cases, bench, &c.

N. B.—Catalogues with full particulars are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of the Stock in Trade, Furniture, &c., of the well-known business carried on for many years under the name and style of ROGERS and Co., Chemists, Rampart Row, Fort.

Comprising:—Chemicals of all descriptions, Medicine Chests, Stationery, Photographers and Veterinary Surgeons' Requisites, Articles of Domestic Usefulness, Flavouring Essences for Ice Cream, &c, Smokers' Desiderata, Perfumery of Undisputed quality and Soaps very old and new of rare manufacture, Medicines, Empty Sodawater Bottles, Glass Tubing, Furniture.

The Sale will be resumed on TUESDAY, the 10th instant, and will continue on each successive days, (FRIDAYS, SATURDAYS, SUNDAYS excepted) until the whole be concluded.—The Sale on each day will commence at noon, and for the guidance of purchasers it may be estimated that not more than between 300 to 400 Lots will be sold in one day.

Descriptive Catalogues are now ready, and may be had on application, and the property is now on view.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, by order of the Official Liquidator of the INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED) at 2 P. M. on MONDAY, the 16th November, the outstanding debts still due, and owing to, and the remaining Assets of the said Company.

N. B.—For full particulars see *Times of India* of the 6th instant, and *Bombay Gazette* of the 3rd instant.

SALE OF THE FIRST-RATE SCHOONER YACHT "MINNEHAHA."

(Unless previously disposed of.)

On TUESDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction at their Rooms, the first-rate Schooner Yacht "Minnehaha." She is most comfortably fitted up for executing, and is a capital sea boat. She is strongly built of Teak throughout and copper-bottomed, provided with all necessary Sails, Anchors, Cables, &c., and is otherwise complete in every respect. She is about 20 Tons burthen, and can be seen at any time on application to the undersigned.

Bombay, 7th November, 1868. CRAWFORD & Co.

BYRAMJEE FRAMJEE & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS, COMMISSION AGENTS, AND APPRAISERS,
BYCULLA, PARELL ROAD, NEXT TO THE JEWISH SYNAGOGUE.

THE BYCULLA AUCTION MART.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 7th instant, Messrs. BYRAMJEE FRAMJEE & Co will hold their usual Weekly Sale at their Byculla Auction Mart when they will submitted for sale the following:—

Carved Blackwood Furniture, such as Side Boards, large and small Drawing-room and Dining Tables, Chiffoniers, Conversation Couches, Presses with glass and panel door, Book Cases, Clothes Presses, Chairs, Glass Candlesticks with pans and drops, Children's Dolls, Fresh Biscuits in Tins, Sherry and Port Wine, Carriage Lamps, Buggy Harness, Soap, Eau-de-Cologne, &c.

Also, the property of an Officer who has left the Presidency. A few lots of Wearing Apparel, &c.

AT 4 P. M.

A Bay Riding Horse 5½ years old.

An English-built Brougham with circular glass front with seats for 4 with Cushions, Lamps, Shafts and Pole, &c, by Andrews of Southampton.

A stylish English-built self-driving Phaeton.

A second-hand Shigram.

And any other Carriages and Horses offering.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., AT MATARPAKADY, MAZAGON.

TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 8th instant, Messrs. BYRAMJEE FRAMJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence at Matarpakady, the remainder of the valuable Household Furniture, &c., of the late Mr. Henry Stevens:—The same comprising Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, Carved Blackwood Furniture, such as Tables, Chairs, Couches, Presses, Wardrobes, Lamps, Pictures, Carpets, Table Ornaments, Copper Cooking Utensils, Dispense and Cookroom articles, &c.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE AND ON ACCOUNT AND WITH THE CONSENT OF THE MORTGAGER

On THURSDAY next, the 12th instant, at 4 P. M., on the premises, Messrs. BYRAMJEE FRAMJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, the following landed property, viz.:—

All that piece or parcel of Fazendary land or ground together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house erected, built or standing thereon, situated lying and being without the Fort of Bombay and fronting on the west side of Chunam Kiln Road and called Antarry Mohola in the Sub-district of Bhooleshwar, and which said Hereditaments and Premises were formerly in the occupation of Khoja Hassum Moosa and Mapla Kaadree Ally Hadjee and is at present in the occupation of Mistree Mahomed Hadjee and his tenants, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 183 and containing by admeasurement 364½ square yards or more less, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the house of Taj Mahomed Mistree, on the west by the Old Nagpada or Chunam Kiln Road, on the north by the Sweepers' passage, and on the south by the said Antarry Mohola.

BYRAMJEE FRAMJEE & Co.
Byculla, Parell Road, 7th November 1868.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 7th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, such as Grey Shirtings, T. Cloths, Madapollams, Jaconets.

By order of Manodass Suvuntram, and on account and at the risk of the first purchaser, Jeevanjee Moorarjee—

5 Bales of India Drills.
Few Cases of finest Virginian Tobacco.
40 Tarpaulins of sizes.

Few Kegs of Ox Tongues, assorted Head Dresses, Braid, Flowers, Goffered Ribbon, Gloves, Boy's Porkpie Hats, Lady's Night Caps, Alpaca Coats, Water-proof Hats, White Crape, Lady's Collars, &c.

1 Lady's Gold Open-face Watch in case, by McCabe.
9 Bales 630 Pieces of Grey T. Cloths, 6lbs.

AT 1 P. M.

A strong Office Shigram.
One English-built Buggy (in good order.)
One do. Brougham.
One Handsome Grey Arab Horse.
Two do. Poneys
Any Carriages and Horses offering.

AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED, GLASS, AND PORCELAIN WARE, PIANO, &c.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 7th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, the Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, Piano, &c., the property of a Gentleman (proceeded to Europe), the same consists of rich cut wine leaf pattern Glass Ware, Handsome Dinner, Tea, and Dessert Services, best Plated Ware, such as a set of Dish Covers containing 4 Hotwater Curry Dishes, Cruet, Egg, Pickle, and Soy Frames, Bread Basket, Epergne, Waiters, Table and Chamber Candlesticks, a Mahogany case containing set of Spoons and Forks for 12, a do. Dessert Knives and Forks for 12, Cutlery, &c.; elegantly Carved Blackwood Furniture, such as round Dining Table, a set of Camp do. in 2 pieces, Side Board, Dining-room Chairs, partition Screen, Circular, Pier, and Writing Tables, Easy and Drawing-room Chairs, Conversation and Reclining Couches, Foot Stools, Chiffonier, Horned Hatstand, a handsome Drawing-room Carpet with Border, an excellent Marble Clock, Bronze Figures, Table Ornaments, Pictures, a Mahogany Square Pianoforte by Butcher and Company, English Iron Folding Cot, Dressing and Washing Tables, Toilet and Cheval Glasses, Clothes Presses, Chest of Drawers, Towel Horses, few Books, Wine, &c.

The property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF ASSETS OF THE MERCANTILE CREDIT AND FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED) IN LIQUIDATION.

Under instructions from the Liquidators of the abovementioned Company, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 7th inst, at 3 P. M., the following:—

The Right, Title, and Interest of the abovementioned Company, of and in a number of debts due to the Company by sundry Contributories, the lists of which may be seen on application to the undersigned.

Claims against 49 Contributories of the abovementioned Company in respect of unpaid Calls amounts to Rs. 85,350.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, Piano, &c., at No. 82, Upper Colaba, opposite the Observatory.

On MONDAY next, the 16th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will submit to Public Auction, at his residence at the abovementioned place, the Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, Piano, &c., the property of Captain C. F. Keays, Assistant Commissary General (leaving Bombay.)

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

On MONDAY next, the 16th instant, at 4 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following landed property, viz.:—All that piece or parcel of ground, together with the Bungalow, Gardner's house and water-well built thereon, situate and being without the Fort of Bombay in Girgaum, near Gamb Davey, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by an Oart belonging to Jugdiss Marwaree Roopjee Poonjary, on or towards the west by the Breach Candy Road, on or towards the north by an Oart belonging to Antonio De Ga, and on or towards the south by an Oart belonging to Pootoba Vittuljee, and registered by the Collector of Assessment under No. 2 & 3.

AUCTION SALE OF BARGES.

On THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder, the following Barges, viz:—

1st "Alexandra" Barge	of	53 1/4	Tons	registered, No. 3398.
2nd "Phurkay"	do.	51 3/4	do.	do. No. 3174.
3rd "Forerunner"	do.	39 1/4	do.	do. No. 3 73.
4th "Lion"	do.	50 1/2	do.	do. No. 3173.

FOR SALE.

Three thousand five hundred Pin Cartridge cases for Breech-loading Guns, 16 bore, complete, with Wads for loading.

A WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE in the Elphinstone Buildings, commanding a fine view of the Harbour, very suitable for a Married Couple, or two Bachelors. Apply to MESSRS. BENNETT & Co.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

12 Sets best English German Silver-mounted Single Harness.

Bombay, 7th November, 1868. BENNETT & Co.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by WILLIAM ANDERSON MAIN, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS—LONDON, FREDERIC ALGAR 11, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E. C.—PARIS, Messrs. H. and W. Galignani and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA, Messrs. Thacker, Spink and Co.—MADRAS, Messrs. Pharoah and Co.